

...the amount of the solar mass.

A GREAT
RELIGIOUS OCCASION
In the Philippines

Fiesta of the Immaculate Conception

Written for the Gazette
by
MISS CORA FAY

MISS CORA FAY, one of the teachers from the public schools of this city who went to the Philippines last summer to take charge of a normal training school, has written a most interesting letter to Miss Mollie Gregory, describing the observance of a certain religious festival day among the natives, and incidentally, she gives much information of the island. Miss Fay is stationed at Zamboanga, a town about two days' boat ride distant from Manila.

In her letter, Miss Fay says:

Zamboanga is a very quiet little place, and from time immemorial the natives have looked forward to the celebration of holy days as both social and religious climaxes, on which occasions

forming one room for the orchestra, one for the serenaders' dressing room, one where liquid refreshments were to be served, and the main body of the large room left for dancing. These beautiful walls of fresh green verdure were tastefully decorated with flags, draped mirrors and red cross banners, while from the ceiling hung immense chandeliers. On both sides of the entrance way, large graceful palms were nodding; this also formed a shaded walk from the school to the street, and in the evening, when the countless Japanese lanterns were lit, the picture was one of oriental splendor never to be forgotten.

The holiday was ushered in, properly speaking, on Saturday noon, December 7, for it takes these people of the tropics a long time to get started.



A TYPICAL FAMILY GROUP WAITING FOR THE PARADE ON "FIESTA DAY."

sions both the sacred and holy, and the humorous and ridiculous tendencies are allowed full sway.

"Since arriving here September 16, I have witnessed the festivities attendant on 'Pilot day,' or the celebration of the placing of the statue of the holy virgin in the niche of the old Spanish fort, by divine hands, the natives believe, 'Americano holiday,' the day marking the second occupation of Mindanao by Americans, and also 'All Saints' day,' but it yet remained for the crowning event of the year, the Feast of Immaculate Conception, on December 8, when all other days dwindled into such utter insignificance that one almost forgot that there were other days. We are prone to live so much in the present that I may be biased somewhat in believing this day to be looked forward to with greater interest, possibly, than any other. For now, as I sit on the shady veranda of my cozy nipa shack, enjoying the cool breezes, I look down the street and view gayly decked

and by heralding its coming in advance, they usually manage to assume the correct attitude when the day shall really have come. Just as the clock struck 12, the church bells set up a terrific din, something after the manner of a fire alarm in a country village, guns and fire crackers were set off, and after a few minutes of thunderous and deafening noise, we knew that the 'fiesta' had really begun. Several shows put a temporary stop to some sports that had been planned, so the parade, composed of natives, men, women and children, and two 'made-up' figures supposed to be dressed 'same Americano,' began to move. These Americans in effigy were probably 15 feet in height, made of bamboo frames, covered with cloth—the man wearing a conventional black, with a high silk hat, and the other, a figure of a woman, robed in white and looking like a rejected relic from a collection of ante-diluvian 'what-nots.' We Americans are still at a great loss to learn the significance of



FRONT ENTRANCE TO FORT.

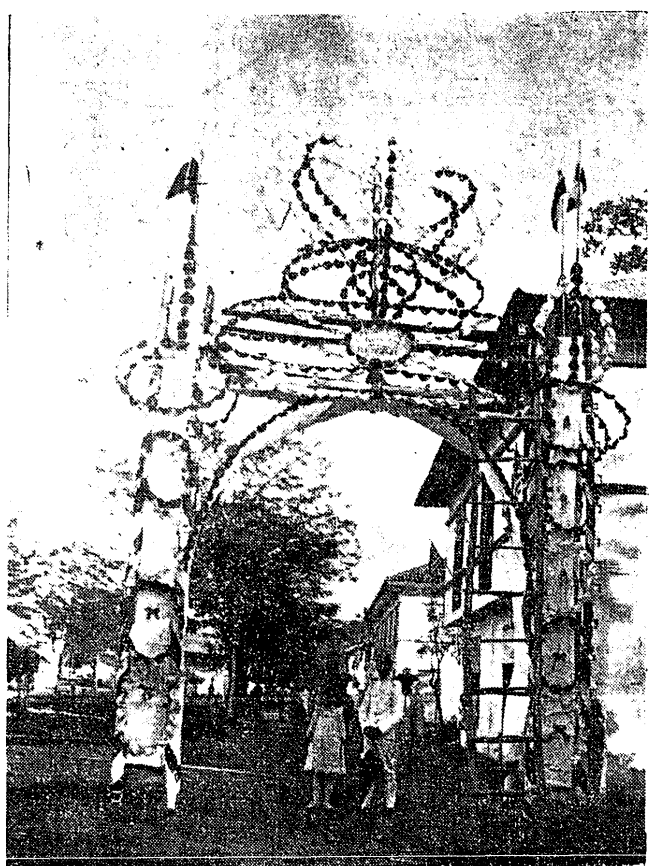
archways, flags of all nations—Old Glory foremost, but sometimes a fancy table scarf, oriental shawl of finest texture or, in lieu of anything better, a bright colored handkerchief tied to a bamboo pole and stuck out through the nipa roof, or extending from an open window. Long strips of crimson and blue cotton cloth are stretched straight around other shacks, midway from ground to roof. A table is outside of every house, neatly covered with a white cloth and bearing its burden of California wine, French St. Louis beer, tubs and soda water, and presided over by several dusky damsels from the South Sea islands.

"For weeks and weeks, each attempt at conversation with the natives invariably terminated in an enthusiastic effort on their part to impart to us some anticipatory glimpse of the glories to expect from this day, and I confess I had been in much the same state of excitement as the average American boy who cannot wait for Fourth of July. The preparations were under the supervision of the 'presidente' of the province, and were of proportion to the coming of the capital of the island of Mindanao and the province of Zamboanga.

"On Thursday morning workmen partitioned the boys' school room with temporary walls of coconut leaves—

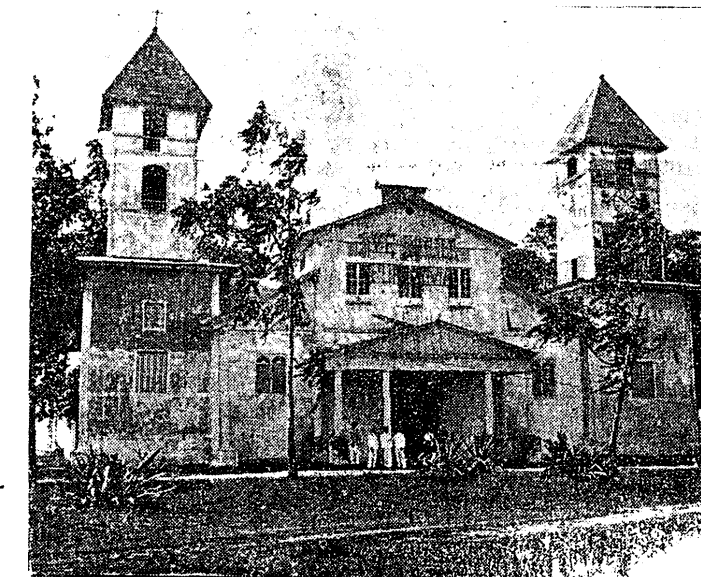
these two figures which were carried about with such ludicrous veneration. Saturday night the streets were brightly illuminated, and 'night made hideous' by native bands promading the streets. I have really forgotten how many times we were serenaded that night, but I do remember that the band happened here all at once, and could you but know what band music here means, I am sure I would have your sympathy. They were playing when I went to sleep, and were still going at full blast when the blessed Sabbath day was ushered in with more ringing of bells, more firing of guns and cannon, and still more band music. I say music advisedly.

"Since there is but one church in Zamboanga, I had an excellent opportunity to form an impression of the representative types of all classes here, for the Catholic church is doing a work which would have never been undertaken by a less courageous body. When these people were low and barbarous savages, the faithful Jesuits came in their midst and for many decades have taught both by word and by example, the teachings of the lowly Nazarene, and the usually well-dressed congregations, the universally gentle manners and the home love manifested by these people speak plainly of the success of



Archway of red and white. All around the edges up to the top can be seen small glasses. These were filled with coconut oil and contained small wicks and made bright lights.

their teachers. Arriving at services rather late, I was destined to sit on a huge stone door sill—for the church was simply packed, and from this vantage place I was able to get a view of every part of the congregation and the church. The sermon had already commenced, and the clear, musical and convincing voice of Father B—, a Spaniard, filled all space and reached every nook, even up to the rickety and dilapidated old choir loft, from which the



AVE MARIA CHURCH.

white-robed Filipino boys freely dispensed sounds that only the pen of a Poe could describe, and no one appreciates.

"There are but few seats in the church—these plain benches which are placed up near the altar—and only a few people can be accommodated with this convenience. The remainder of the congregation is disposed of in a queer fashion—the women on one side of the room, either kneeling or sitting on the floor, while the men occupied the other

side, and remain standing. It was indeed a picturesque sight to see hundreds of little brown faces, with straight, luxuriant hair drawn tightly back from the forehead, and formed into a sort of a Phrygian knot at the back of the head near the crown, and over this each senora and senorita wears a soft lace mantilla customary to all Spanish countries, for following the teachings of St. Paul, women are not permitted to enter the holy tabernacle



Placing tapers at foot of the statue of "Holy Virgin" out at old Spanish fort. The statue is directly above these people but doesn't show here.

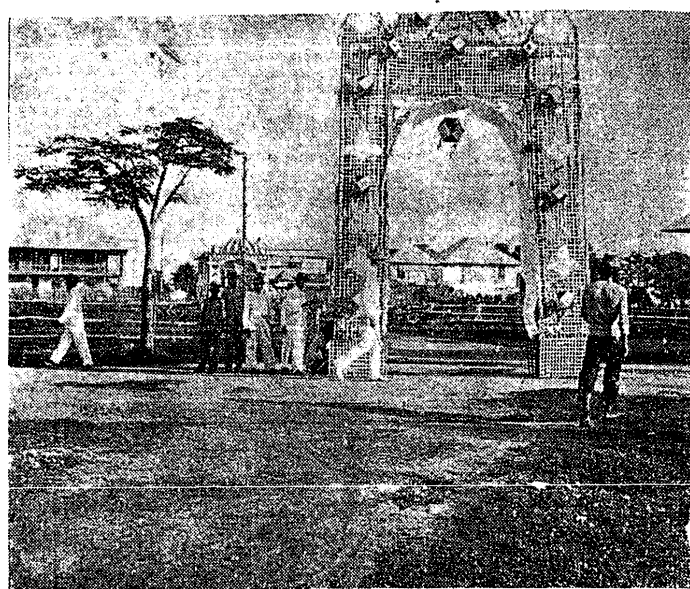
with 'kids,' are much the same the world over, whether children of the Rockies or of the Sulu islands, east of Suez.

"Just opposite me stood a cavalry officer, Captain Blunt, whose daring of fires while a member of the American embassy to France in procuring papers of great import to our government, afforded him a temporary suspension from active services, but he is now awaiting promotion over many others of his rank, in reward of his daring.

"In the rear of the church were a number of American soldiers, wholly forgetful of rank and insignia—the bane of the private's life but not forgetful of the teachings of earlier days—masters and servants, Americans and Filipinos and Spaniards, officers and civilians, old and young, here met on common ground to listen to the words of truth.

dead cock with torn and bleeding flesh, or if victorious, the winning bird was tenderly carried under the arm, and many gentle strokes and caresses of the plumes manifested the gratitude which the owner felt for his bird. To a Filipino, his cock is very much what the steed of the Arabian is to its master.

"On Sunday evening, the grand ball was held at the school house. The idea of serving intemperate drinks at social affairs, at least in such wholesale quantities, is said to have been promoted by the Americans. The Filipinos are temperate in all things, never indulging in excesses of any sort. At this dance were natives, Spaniards, civilians, and army folk, all joining in the merry dance which constitutes the universal pastime here, 'Fiesta Day' here does not exactly signify one day, but more often approaches a week in length of



TWO ARCHWAYS ON "FIESTA DAY."

At the conclusion of the services, the brass band dispensed some more of its choicest and best selections—"Hot Time," "Just One Girl" and "Hail, Hail the 'Crowd's' All Here," being favorites, guns were fired, fire crackers exploded from the gallery windows, another effort at singing, this time not done so badly on account of the fatigues overtaking them, and devoutly crossing themselves with saint-like reverence, they leave the portals of Ave Maria, in which they were all christened, where all marriages have been solemnized, and before whose altars the requiem is uttered over the departed life.

"How pure and holy an atmosphere to leave them in. How much in unison with a holy day that you should picture them as quietly strolling along the streets to their homes, there to spend the remainder of the day in thoughtful meditation upon the teachings of Christ, in watching the taper burn before the crucifix which is contained in every home, however humble. But, however, sacrilegious as it may seem to

duration, Monday was as vociferously begun as the previous day. There were out-door sports of all kinds—throwing of coconuts, containing coins into the water, and watching the little brown 'mustaches' dive after them, swimming contests, ball races, and many other athletic pastimes.

"At the annual theater," we were guests of honor. The cast was composed mostly of natives—two pretty Filipino girls, six men and one young Spaniard. There was an elevated platform out of doors, covered with canvas and on either side were sham doors standing partially open, all at the same angle, and on these were painted some trees, with strangely joined branches, and still more ludicrous looking leaves. The orchestra of 16 pieces was stationed in two rows in front of the stage. The men all wore hats and smoked all the time. The lights consisted of common candles, adhering to the music rack by means of a portion of melted tallow. The plot was simply overwhelming. There was the beautiful



Taken from top of fort as the procession approached. Many on their knees can be seen. The statue of the "Virgin"—carried from the church—is under canopy, and the "padre" is standing on opposite side. At the left of this picture can be seen the taper burning. The people marched out, placed their candles, said a prayer, had music (?), and again returned to town.

you, this did not happen. Following them from the church door, the crowd separates at the parochial school, the women continuing homeward, and the men leisurely strolling into the municipal building where the presidente has his office.

"The band stays below still playing, while the men go above and with cordial salutation to each other, partake of such refreshments as would not seem to be a part of the Holy Virgin's feast. These things seem incongruous I know, but you must remember that these are people of the tropics, emotional, volatile, yet withal very sincere. They do not do right in all things; they do have a glimpse of higher and better things, but a whiff of fresh, pure air, a few new sounds and new sights, and all these mental decisions are thoughts of a yesterday, and they are eager for the first diversion that happens along.

"The afternoon was whiled away in cock fights. These begin about 1 o'clock each Sunday afternoon, and as the western sky was beginning to put on its glorious tinge of red and crimson, the bells of the church begin to chime the vesper time, we saw the natives returning homeward, carrying either a

maiden, the villain who tried to steal jewels, and the hero who happened to be there just at the right moment to save her. Of course, there was the inevitable. Finally, they were married, and 'lived happily ever afterwards.' All this lasted until midnight, when I returned, tired, but amused, even with these drolleries which were taken so seriously.

Tuesday there were some more boat races, and in the afternoon horse racing. The latter served rather to show the skill of the rider than the speed of the horse. They were about 20 beautifully embroidered and appropriate silk banners suspended from a line by means of gold and silver rings. The riders would start together and each one would attempt to capture one or more of these banners by taking it off the line with a short spear. In addition to this, boxes of cigars and other prizes would be presented by individuals to their favorite riders who were all arrayed in the most gorgeous manner imaginable.

"A grand final parade at sunset, a last brilliant illumination, and last night brought to a close the grand feast day of the year, the 'Fiesta' of the Immaculate Conception."

experimental data it is impossible to say definitely whether our results will ultimately illuminate the problem of fermentation or not, but they at least suggest a means of attacking this problem, and I think I do not overstate the probable consequences of the solution of this problem.

A LITTLE SONG OF THE DAWN.

Black was the road I came over;
My lashes with tears still are wet.
The shades at my elbow still laugh as I stumble;
I am weary and heart-sick, and yet
I am fixing my eyes on the east and the dawn
Where my hope and the morning are met.
—Curtis Wager-Smith in the March Era

GEORGE GOULD'S LETTER

To Governor Odell of New York Appeals for Half a Million Dollars for the World's Fair.

George J. Gould has written the following letter:

"Honorable Benjamin B. Odell, Governor New York State, Albany, N. Y.

"My Dear Sir:—With my knowledge of the magnificent stretch of country between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains, drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries, I have always been and am now strongly impressed with the commanding position of the city of St. Louis, the central city of the great Mississippi valley, and I am deeply in earnest in endeavoring to build up her trade and commerce. A vital factor in the immediate future of the advancement of these will be the Louisiana Purchase exposition, the gates of

which will be thrown open in little more than a year, and the plans of which are laid on broad and comprehensive lines. The exposition will not benefit St. Louis alone, nor aid only the development of the remarkable aggregation of states between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains, but will assist almost equally in the advancement of all the states in the union and of all interests and industries throughout the country generally.

"These international exhibitions are milestones in the path of progress and civilization, and are so recognized by the great nations and by none more so than our own. It is not necessary to recall to your mind the liberal action of congress and of the different states in favor of the 'Columbian exposition of 1893,' nor of its and their liberality toward other exhibitions not international in character, but upon a lower plane and within narrower bounds. Congress has, as you know,

made a large appropriation in support of the St. Louis enterprise, this national aid being about the same as that given to the memorable exposition of 1893.

"You doubtless have already inferred from what I have said that I am about to plead for a liberal appropriation by the Empire state for a New York state building and exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The wealth and dignity of New York, sustained and strengthened by the resources of the country at large and depending mainly upon them for the commerce of her great metropolis, fully warrants an appropriation of at least half a million dollars.

"I have been informed that but \$50,000 has been suggested, and it is the mention of this entirely inadequate amount, coupled with the fear that this or a sum not much larger will be appropriated, which leads me to appeal to you as I am doing. I urge as earnestly as I can an

appropriation commensurate with the wealth and greatness of this state, and one that will by its liberality be a lasting assurance of the good will of the Empire state toward her sister states of the Mississippi valley, and more especially Missouri.

"In behalf of the Louisiana Purchase exposition I beg that you will use your influence for an appropriation of not less than \$500,000. Apologizing for intruding on your time, believe me, with much respect, yours sincerely,

George J. Gould"

Dr. Mathews' Discoveries.

Dr. Mathews, writing in the March Century of "The Nature of Nerve Force," apropos of the experiments made by Dr. Loeb and himself, says in conclusion:

It will probably be asked, what are likely to be the practical results of these conclusions? It is, of course, im-

possible to predict what practical results may follow in the future, but it appears to me probable that the immediate practical consequences will very likely occur in the following directions:

First, the physical explanation thus attained of one of the phenomena of life will, if it proves true, bring us a step nearer the understanding of other life-phenomena, the artificial synthesis of living matter, and the prolongation of life. There is apparently no inherent reason why a man should die, except our ignorance of the conditions governing the reaction going on in his protoplasm.

Second, it looks as if we had at last secured a rational basis of pharmacology. If the poisonous action of salts is due to the electrical charges their particles bear, and we are able to off-

set this action by particles with the opposite charge, there is every reason to believe that the poisonous action of drugs is also so caused and may in the same manner be counteracted. The credit for this work should be given to Professor Loeb.

Third, we have at last secured, apparently, a basis for attacking the great problem of fermentation, for the peculiar fermentative or catalytic powers of colloidal solutions are probably in their essence electrical. A solution of the problem of fermentation means a revolution in some of the great industries of the world, for it will enable us to build up our foodstuffs from the soil, the air, and sunlight, just as we are now building them up from the power of controlling chemical phenomena the results of which can at present hardly be conceived. In the absence of

experimental data it is impossible to say definitely whether our results will ultimately illuminate the problem of fermentation or not, but they at least suggest a means of attacking this problem, and I think I do not overstate the probable consequences of the solution of this problem.

People of Mississippi
to Purchase Home of
Jefferson Davis.

BEAUVOIR, THE MT. VERNON OF THE SOUTH

To be Made a Refuge
for Aged Confederate
Veterans

It is a matter of no small interest to the people of Mississippi that one of its foremost women should have been through childhood and early womanhood one of the members of the family that lived and occupied Beauvoir.

The movement now on foot in the state of Mississippi to purchase Beauvoir as the first annual encampment of the

companying the subscription, a tribute was paid to Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of this city, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and lately honored with the title, "Daughter of the Confederacy," who showed her generous spirit in furnishing a room at the Printers home of this city, and the ready response of the Typographical union was in grateful appreciation of this kindness. The letter, sent to the encampment, states:

"To the State Encampment, Mississippi Division, U. S. C. V., Gentlemen—We hand you herewith five dollars as a contribution toward the fund you pro-

Moreover, we believe that Beauvoir should be a permanent memorial and could not be put to a better use than as a home for the veterans of the confederacy who are no longer able to care for themselves comfortably.

"We earnestly hope the fund you propose raising will soon be completed.

Respectfully yours,
Meridian Typographical Union No. 153,
S. O. Wilson, President,

(Seal)
N. D. Goodwin,
John R. Giles,
T. B. Woods,
Executive Committee,
Willis L. Hall, Secretary.



BEAUVOIR.

Mississippi division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, held last week in Meridian, Miss., action was taken toward the purchase of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, and appropriate the same to the use of disabled and worn-out Confederate veterans. The home will be purchased for \$10,000, and this sum is to be raised by a popular subscription from all the veterans in Mississippi.

The resolution drafted at the annual

Beauvoir Purchase Resolution.
Whereas, The association of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans was organized for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the justness of the cause, and the Constitution of the United States, which actuated our oppressed fathers to secede from the federal compact, and to keep alive in memory and story the deeds of valor of their soldiers, and the fearless statesmanship, matchless courage and the Christian character of their illustrious chieftain, leader, Jefferson Davis; and Whereas, No more beautiful or more appropriate memorial is within the reach of our association at the present time than the ownership of and the perpetuation of Beauvoir, the home of the illustrious president of the confederacy, who he spent the last days of his life, as a perpetual hermitage, in memory and an enduring monument to his virtue; therefore, be it Resolved, That this association purchase for such purposes, and for such other purposes as may be deemed proper, the said property known as Beauvoir.

Be it further resolved, That for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money for making such purchase, a committee of six persons, from each county within the state of Mississippi, composed of two Sons of Veterans and two Daughters of the Confederacy and two Confederate veterans, be appointed by the commander of this division.

Amendment.
Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each brigade be appointed as an executive committee looking to the purchase of Beauvoir as a veterans' home as provided in Comrade Jefferson's resolution, the division commander to be ex-officio chairman of said committee, and that all efforts looking to the consummation of said purchase be under the advice and control of said committee.

Be it further resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to enter at once actively in the discharge of its duty, and at no late date it will be the sacred privilege of the Sons and Daughters of Veterans to present a home to those brave old heroes of the old state of Mississippi, who fought and bled and died in the days from '61 to '65.

The first contribution to the fund was made by the Meridian Typographical union, who as soon as the action of the encampment became known, subscribed \$5 to the amount. In their letter ac-

pose to raise for the purchase of Beauvoir.

"We recall that a daughter of the illustrious president of the confederacy, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, handsomely fitted up a room in our home for disabled and worn-out veterans at Colorado Springs in memory of Jefferson Davis, and we take this opportunity to reciprocate in a measure the beautiful recognition of our organization thus made.

An effort had previously been made to have the legislature of Mississippi purchase Beauvoir, but this was unsuccessful. The necessary amount will be raised by popular subscription, the press of Mississippi being delegated to receive subscriptions from any one who may desire to contribute. The executive committee on purchase of Beauvoir is composed of General Daniel, chairman; T. M. Henry, secretary; G. C. Meyers,



MRS. J. A. HAYES.
"The Daughter of the Confederacy."

treasurer, and C. W. Bailey and Rev. Julius Batts.

To every southern heart, the home of Jefferson Davis is as sacred as is Mount Vernon to an American. It was here that he spent the last years of his life, and where he wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy." The home is in the prettiest part of the state, and nothing could be more appropriate than that it should shelter the men who gave up the best years of their lives for the principles of Jefferson Davis, which were the life of the confederacy as well. There is no government appropriation for the home, although some of the Confederate soldiers, although some of the southern states pension their old soldiers. Most of these men who fought in the south lost all material wealth in the struggle, and at the close of the war found themselves impoverished and oft-times disabled and ill in health.

Mrs. Davis, widow of the famous confederate, has been in ill health for several years, and is obliged to spend a great deal of her time in a cool, northern climate, and thus the old home is left without its rightful occupant. There are other relatives of the Davis family, but no near ones. At the death of Winnie Davis, the favorite child of Jefferson Davis, the entire south mourned the loss as a personal grief. Mrs. J. A. Hayes has lived for a number of years away from the south, but at a late gathering of the Daughters of the Confederacy she was greatly honored by receiving the title that had been bestowed upon Winnie Davis during her life time. Although alienated in distance from the south, Mrs. Hayes has always taken a deep, loyal and faithful interest in all that pertains to the home of her girlhood. She makes frequent visits to her mother, and is usually present at the annual gatherings of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The photographs reproduced herewith belong to Mrs. Hayes and are loaned by her permission. They are of exceeding interest to every true American because of the fact that they give an idea of the home surroundings of one of the country's greatest men. He was a leader of men around whom almost half the nation rallied and anything touching on his life cannot fail to be of interest to Americans of whatever shade or to whatever section they may belong. The picture of Beauvoir itself, shows the residence of the Davis family with Jefferson Davis and his devoted wife occupying chairs on the front veranda. It was taken long after the war but the place had not changed and it was just so during the troublesome days of the 60s and is just so today. The picture showing the water in the distance shows the Gulf of Mexico, the view being from the front veranda of Beauvoir, from the position occupied by Mr. Davis in the first picture. The third shows the little building close by Beauvoir, the residence of a part of the family, this being the scene of the work of Mr. Davis throughout his life. It was here that he kept his books and all his personal belongings and it was here that he wrote his great book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

How to Regulate the Trusts.

Congressman Littlefield has very decided notions as to the immediate necessity of regulating the trusts, and in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly tells how he would do this. Publicity is one of the chief instrumentalities that he would use. His article is pertinent and suggestive. Another article pregnant with good sense relates to our growing trade with the east, and is the joint contribution of the secretary of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, Ralph D. Blumenfeld tells about England's coronation stage manager, the famous duke of Norfolk. A. J. Kenney contributes a thrilling story, entitled "The Thug," and Albert Hencke tells of the terrible struggle with death on the Valdes glacier, in the wilds of Alaska. The best photograph ever taken of that eminent king of financiers, J. Pierpont Morgan, constitutes the first page, and a full page is also devoted to Congressman William H. Moody, the new secretary of the navy. Prince Henry's visit to the leading city of the United States, the terrible mining disaster at Telluride, Colo., the beautiful West Indian exposition at Charleston; the terrible floods in the east and the west; the opera and the stage, are all the subjects of illustrations. Albert Hencke contributes a full-page drawing, depicting the hardships on the road to the Alaska gold fields, and Ch. Weber has a double page on the New York society girl, showing the visit of the manure. In all, it is a number of unusual excellence.

Prince Henry's Terrapin Diet.

Certain details of the prince's visit viewed in the retrospect do not seem to reflect undue credit upon the discriminating judgment of his entertainers. His itinerary and the necessary discomforts thereof were not ours to change, since, like the summer breezes, the prince's goings were of his own liking. But those who looked after the gastronomic side of his highness's American tour appear to have been a singularly fatuous lot. A perusal of the menus of the various festivities at which our guest sat down and ate shows an overwhelming array of blue

point oysters, terrapin, and canvas-back duck. If the prince were to conclude from this that these things are the chief staples of food of this country, and that our home are made only for export, he would not lack justification, and in the matter of canvas-back ducks he must have suspected at least that we were experimenting with him to see if a single individual could eat 20 game birds in as many days and survive the ordeal in full enjoyment of his digestive powers. Upon what principle Prince Henry was accompanied everywhere he went by a gastronomic guard of terrapin and canvas-backs is

to Antipodes. There were good reasons for this, but why a man who has come hither to see how we live and what we live on should have nothing but an endless vista of terrapin and petits fours, canvas-back ducks and marrons, blue point oysters and Camembert, surpasses capacity of human intelligence to answer.—(Harper's Weekly.)

The Real Way to Teach Good English.

Some effort has been made to rid the methods of public school teachers because so many of the children who attend these schools speak such very

ough grounding in the principles of grammar is not proof against the usage which prevails in the after-school environment of the child. Correct phrasing, the proper use of words, the simple construction of a sentence—all these things may be taught and hammered persistently into the head of a pupil, who will immediately lapse into the habit of speech of his father or his mother, of his companions on the street, or of the servants of the household. To correct the evil, one must reach the child's companions, whether the parent, the nurse, or the playmate. The teacher can only admonish the child



THE LIBRARY AT BEAUVOIR.

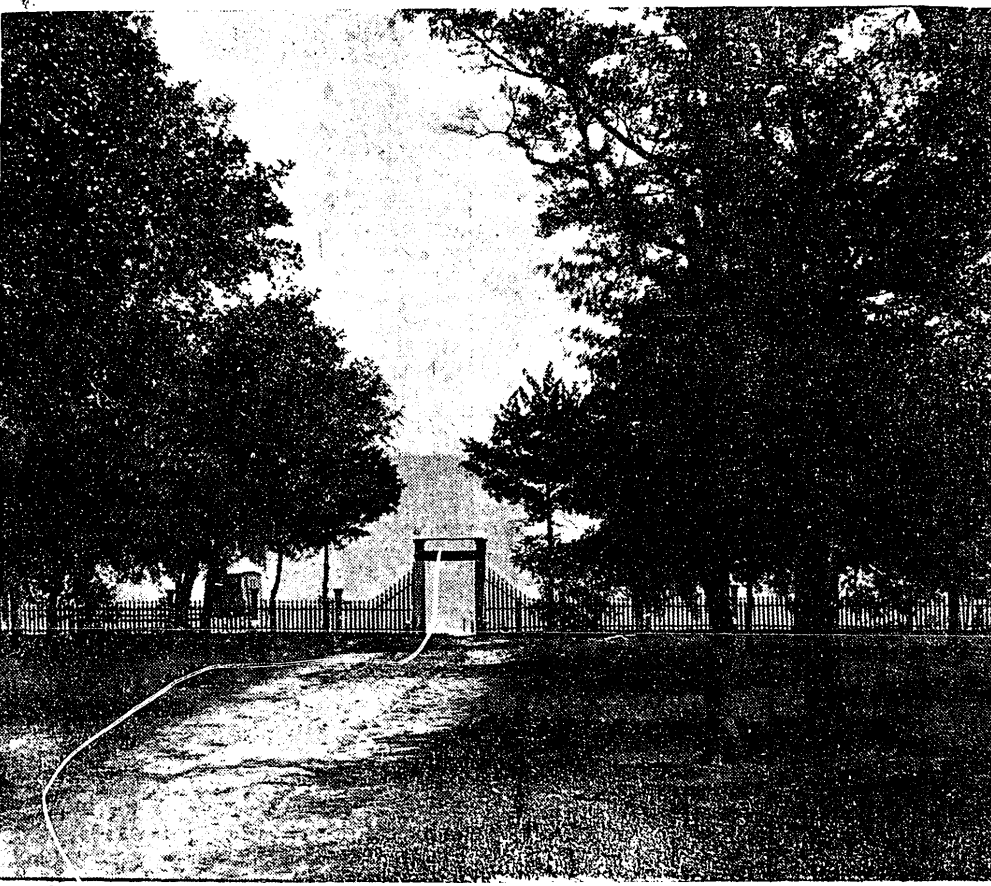
Where Jefferson Davis, who is seen in the picture, wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

one of the mysteries. Why he was not introduced to chicken à la Maryland is a point as full of complexities as a naval controversy, and for what earthly reason it was considered wise to overload his stomach with petty fears and nervous glances at every feast, to the exclusion of planked shad, salt-lun, buckwheat cakes, pumpkin pie, and Boston baked beans, we shall probably never know. We can understand, in a measure, why it was that the prince was given a performance of grand opera, which he can get every night of the week at home, rather than that he should have been entertained at Weber & Fields, the like of which he never saw anywhere from Potsdam

bad English. It is held up against the teachers in the English classes that a great number of boys and girls make use of such expressions as "I seen," and "I have went," and "I knowed." There must be some laxity within the power of the instructor to correct, according to the critics, that results in these errors. The assertion is unjust to the teachers, and proves rather not that they do not know their business, but that the critics are unfamiliar with the ways of children. As a matter of fact, in this precise complication we find an illustration of the many perplexities which confront educators who cannot control the environment of the young people entrusted to their care. The most thor-

ough taken in the act, and, in so far as it is possible to do this, it is done by the men and women who are employed as teachers in the public schools. If parents will be more mindful of their own speech, the tendency toward an incorrect use of English will at least be checked, but it is impossible to hope that by any modification of present-day methods the using generation may be radically reformed in this particular.—(Harper's Weekly.)

A Kansas man has invented a mill to run with sunshine, a power of which Colorado always has a surplus.—Denver Postscript.



GULF OF MEXICO FROM BEAUVOIR.

EASTERN EASTER

Service at Church of Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, March 21.—The Christian world naturally turns at the season of Easter to the places and scenes where the great tragedy of the birth, crucifixion and resurrection of Christ took place.

Naturally also one thinks of Jerusalem in connection with those glorious memories wherein rest the foundations of Christian faith.

Jerusalem today presents a sorry picture compared with the bustling and prosperous of some oriental cities. For the most part, its most noted and popular quarters are heaps of ruins. Its Easter, or resurrection, has not yet come.

It is Easter eve, and what signs of life are stirring in the city all seem to be moving in one direction—toward the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, regarded by some as the appropriate center of the worship of Christendom and the Cathedral Church of Palestine and the east.

This edifice is regarded as the model of all the circular churches in Europe. The dome stretches impressively above the great rotunda of the nave, the center as it does in the Panticon, light and air having free access.

Beneath the dome are the galleries, the northern one, belonging to the Latin church, accommodating the Frankish portion of the audience. The southern side is reserved for the Armenians. This imposing interior is shortly to be the scene of a remarkable spectacle. Within the vast open space which forms

the pit of the rotunda, beneath the galleries, which are mostly filled with spectators, the vast open space below reserved for the great mass of pilgrims and their festival. The enormous confusion of these faithful devotees, who have journeyed from many lands to be present at the great feast, have slept within the sacred walls overnight.

The interior of the Sepulchre presents a strangely complicated appearance. The chapel building, a queer shaped edifice of brown marble, with a tawdry looking cupola and ornamentation, is divided into two sections. In the eastern division is the Stone of the Angel. It is occupied by Greeks and Armenians. Through the holy fire issues for the Greeks, and through another opening in the opposite wall, that for the Armenians.

A little wooden chapel at the western side accommodates the poor Coptic worshippers, while further yet in that direction is the Syrian chapel, wherein are the assumed tombs of Joseph and Nicodemus, the only tangible evidence of the authenticity of the site. With the crowd of pilgrims waiting in the center of the Sepulchre and the galleries crowded with spectators, the scene is one of incessant life and motion. To maintain order among the miscellaneous crowd and the equally diversified mass of persons that has gathered outside, lines of Turkish soldiers are stationed.

The principal work for these troops is

to restrain the fiery little Arabs, who attempt to rush around the Sepulchre to bring the sacred fire forth.

Sometimes the disturbance ends in a general participation by the male pilgrims in rough and tumble games.

Finally the crowd becomes excited, and some one begins to shout: "This is the tomb of Jesus." "Behold! He is Risen!" Then commences a mad whirling dance in which nearly all, both inside and outside the church, seem to participate.

This lasts until out of the Greek church, on the east side of the rotunda, comes a long procession of priests with embroidered banners, which take the place of images in their ritual. These dandle around the Holy Sepulchre, and the pilgrims now commence to yell and chant snatches of the Chant of Basil and St. Chrysostom.

As the presence of the Turks is supposed to prevent the descent of the sacred fire, the troops now allow themselves to be driven out of the church, the mob pretending to exert violence. Even standard-bearers, bishops and priests flee before its imaginary ire.

At this juncture the Bishop of Petra, representing the Patriarch of supreme of the Greek church, hurries to the Chapel of the Sepulchre and the door closes upon him. Now comes the moment of supreme excitement. The heads of the multitude surge to and fro, and their arms lend themselves to extraordinary gestures. To the awful uproar of this burst of fanaticism, the Chapel of the Sepulchre presents a strange contrast. In it the bishop is performing a miracle.

Suddenly a bright light appears at the aperture, and a feeling of awe silences every tongue in that vast concourse. The light burns brightly and signifies the descent of God, Himself, upon the Holy Tomb.

Tapers are now lighted at the holy fire and passed from hand to hand, the

crowd slowly filing out of the church, bearing the bishop on the shoulders of the lustiest.

As he leaves the church a mounted horseman appears and gallops off with a lighted taper to convey the sacred fire to the lamps of the Greek church in the convent at Bethlehem. And the Easter service is over at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Arthur Watts.

OUR OLDEST FEAST

New York, March 19.—Notwithstanding the sumptuousness of the Easter religious celebration, the great spring festival becomes more and more considered the proper time for the display of sartorial novelties by the smart-dressing set.

It has long been a nip and tuck race between the tailor and the florist, but with the constantly accelerated taste for expensive dressing which we import from abroad, the tailor seems to be gradually getting the best of the contest.

New York alone will spend two million dollars for flowers this Easter, but her clothing will foot up to a much larger total.

With the growth of wealth and the development of a leisure class, our number of exquisites is constantly on the increase and the average clubman is an embryo Beau Brummel in nine instances of ten. The magnificence of our temples of worship keeps pace with the skill of the costumer and coat-cutter, and it is a long hard back to those early Eaters of olden times, when the simple and the plain were the principal feature of it. The dancing was supposed to be the result of overtures made by the sun itself to induce in a waltz or schottische with its worshippers on the earth. The merry mood of the sun at or about the vernal equinox was thoroughly believed in, and one may find in the Celtic por-

the green trees of the forest, clad in their robes of animal or sheep skins, and bowing their heads to the goddess Eostre, the northern edition of Greek goddess of dawn, Aurora.

But even those direct ancestors of ours were only keeping up customs which had been perpetuated from the very dawn of history.

We must go back to the Persians and eventually to the Asiatic Aryans, from which practically all the non-Semitic white races descended, to find the earliest expression of religious observance at the vernal equinox. These people, whose deity was the celestial fire, typified in the sun, found in the recurrent changes of the seasons what they considered appropriate opportunities for approaching the deity.

Flowers and birds formed a great feature of these pagan feasts, for they occurred just at the time when the earth was again carpeted with blossoms and the birds were building their nests in the budding trees. Thus flowers and eggs became the natural symbols of Easter. Doubtless as these feasts the young bloods and maidens appeared arrayed in the finest skins which the previous year's hunting had yielded, and the belles of the period adorned their plentiful coiffures with flowers, if their many admirers forgot to turn up the bottoms of their trousers. At the same time the Germans, or Anglo-Saxon tribes, were celebrating the feast of Eostre, the Celts were keeping the festival of Eatin. This was the greatest of all the Celtic festivals, and dancing was the principal feature of it. The dancing was supposed to be the result of overtures made by the sun itself to induce in a waltz or schottische with its worshippers on the earth. The merry mood of the sun at or about the vernal equinox was thoroughly believed in, and one may find in the Celtic por-

tions of the British islands, in Cornwall and Devonshire, as in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, traces of the old belief that the sun dances on Easter morning, vigorously sustained to this day.

Easter would therefore seem to be the oldest of our festivals, far back of the Aryan customs pertaining to its celebration here are evidences that the Chinese had a festival at this period of the year, which was one of the chief events in their calendar.

Even the Jews, who do not recognize the celebration of Easter on account of the resurrection of Christ, have a feast approximating very nearly to our Easter in date; viz., the Paschal sacrifice.

The chief difference is that the Semitic branch of the human family has given a more serious color to their celebration, preceding the feast of the Passover and the sacrifice of the Paschal lamb with a term of fasting quite foreign to the pagan expression of the occasion.

Our modern celebration, therefore, while based upon the resurrection of Christ and the interpretation of spiritual immortality derived therefrom, is a continuation of Jewish and pagan festival celebrations. The earliest Christians, being themselves Jews, continued the Paschal celebration with a new significance added, the death of Christ meaning to them the sacrifice of the Paschal lamb, symbolized in the earlier biblical feast, but whose blood was shed for the benefit of all humanity.

In our modern celebrations we therefore follow, by our floral displays and personal adornment, a custom which reaches back to the beginning of the race embodying many of the traditions and sentiments of those who have preceded us.

Is Forty-five the Age-Limit for Labor?

Is it true that employers of labor are discharging employees who have reached the age of 45, whether they are capable or not? Do they decline to take on new men who have reached this age? At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held a few weeks ago statements were made that these were existing facts. Members present testified that they had been obliged to dye their hair when it turned gray, to cut off their beards which were becoming white, and leave their spectacles at home, in order to look younger than 45, or they could not get a job. The discussion was serious, and some excitement prevailed, so much so that one member sarcastically observed that employers ought to make a law providing for the shooting of all laborers who reached the age of 45. No doubt there is some truth in this. Certain employers may try to get rid of old men and look for the young ones, but it is impossible to change the laws of nature that a man who is worth his pay, whatever that is, can get work in the country, no matter what his age. If he is 25 and incompetent, he cannot keep a job, nor can he at 45. If he is active and intelligent, he will in time get what men of the same activity and intelligence command, no matter what his age. The truth probably is that so many workmen of 45 have lived a hard life and have lost their abilities that they are not worth the money, and employers, seeing the rule cannot be persuaded to make exceptions. But, after all, the labor federation should bear in mind that any resolutions on employment that tend to prescribe whom employers shall employ are, and always will be, unsound, and can only redound to their own injury.—(Harper's Weekly.)

MINES AND MINING

LEASE ON DOCTOR-JACK POT.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, March 22.—H. G. Whitlock, leasing a block of the old Davenport workings of the Doctor-Jack Pot, today sent out a 15-ton shipment of sorted rock from the dump of the lease, expected to bring returns of \$30 per ton or better. Mr. Whitlock also has about two carloads of ore ready to be shipped. This ore is from the 300-foot level and is of an average grade that will return over \$40 per ton. Steady work in breaking ore is being accomplished, and practically no development has been found necessary by Mr. Whitlock since taking hold of the property. The shoot in the 300-foot level varies from one to three and one-half feet in width and the values have been found to be unusually steady.

In regard to the report of the strike made by the Doctor-Jack Pot company in the 700-foot level of the Morning Glory workings north of the Doctor-Jack Pot, Mr. H. E. Woods today stated that the report was somewhat premature, as little has been opened in the way of pay ore. Recent developments of the shoot in the 700-foot level, complete with encouragement, although occasional good assays are obtained at points along the vein. Further drifting will be necessary to determine whether or not the shoot has been located at this depth in the Doctor vein.

E. M. De La Vergne, the manager of the Isabella company, arrived in the district tonight and probably will take a lease on advantageous terms to J. S. Murphy and associates before leaving for the Springs. An application is in for the ground to the north of the Levee and will be considered within the next few days. Mr. Murphy has promised to install improvements and carry on some extensive development in case the lease is granted to him.

There are now five leases being operated on the Isabella company's estate, but while a good deal of development is in progress, no shipments are being made from this block. At the time the Raven hill property of the Jennie Sample Consolidated company as soon as further details of the consolidation are perfected. It is expected that the property of the Consolidated company to put down a new shaft from the surface, located at a central point of the system of veins extending through the property. The main workings of the Jennie Sample, at present operated by Lessee Babbitt & Company, is small in size and cannot be advantageously deepened without being enlarged. Its depth is 500 feet and the work of the Gould company down to this point has been very thorough in the main vein. Operations in the 500-foot level were not attended with the success that was expected by the Gould company. A steady output for a number of years has been made from the Jennie Sample workings, but the best veins have been located in the Consolidated company have not been prospected to any extent below a depth of 200 or 300 feet.

The main workings of the Ida May on Raven hill have been located in a strong company that will commence operations as soon as a plant of machinery can be installed. The lease is for a year and a half, and the company has two years of machinery to be purchased from another property in the district and will be moved to the Ida May some time this week.

Lessee Babbitt & Company, operating the Little Fauntery of the Fauntery company on Gold hill, has resumed sinking and will put the shaft to the 100-foot point, where another level will be run out on the ore body opening between the surface and the 500-foot depth. Where the ore was opened, the shoot measured nearly four feet across and values of 100 ounces in gold to the ton were obtained.

The Mitchell Leasing company, operating a block of the Pharmacist property on Bull hill are nearing the ore shoot in the 100-foot level and will take recent indications of the proximity of shipping values. Samples returned \$14 to the ton yesterday. A drift is being opened on the main vein for the junction of this vein with the cross vein, where a good body of ore is looked for.

HANLEY TO RESUME WORK

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, March 22.—Dan Hanley will resume work on his mine in the 250 and 450 levels. The mine is located on East Main street in this city within a few days. Operations have been suspended on the Hanley lode for some little time, pending a settlement of differences between the Hanley and parties owning adjoining property. Mr. Hanley has secured most of the territory adjacent to his lot, although there is some ground still to be leased. It is understood that he will apply for the franchise which was about two years ago given to the Home Mining company to mine under the streets and alleys of the city. Although the Home company has spent quite a sum in development of its operations and has far outstripped by success and there are two judgments pending against the company.

The lead which Mr. Hanley is developing has furnished several small shipments of pay ore and gives promise of a better proposition with depth. Ardell & Company, leasing the main workings of the Dants property on Bull hill, will start work on the lease this week and will ship the ore regularly from their lease. The lease was granted several weeks ago, but most of the work done so far has been confined to the upper levels. Two large shipments of ore have been made, the first of which returned \$30 to \$33 per ton. The old ore shoot which yielded big shipments several years ago, is being developed and prospecting is being done at present in the 250 and 450 levels.

The new sampling plant in the course of construction at the Gold hill, by the Taylor & Brunton S. & O. Co., will be put into commission about the first of April. It was expected that the plant would be ready to receive ore earlier than this, but a delay in the arrival of machinery set the company back some little time.

shoot was broken into, and the vein found to be considerably better, judging by assays, than it was from the surface down to the 50-foot depth. The lessening operation on the Twin Sisters property have sunk a new shaft to a depth of 120 feet. They will sink an additional 40 feet before starting the extensive lateral work that has been planned to open the Twin Sisters ore shoot.

Lessees working on the Unexpected claim of the Central Consolidated company on Bull hill are shipping regularly. A large quantity of ore has been shipped, and the ore body which is being worked is from the old shoot at the 50-foot depth. Little in the way of development work is being done, on account of the unsteady character of the ore body.

LESSEES ARE PROSPEROUS.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, March 24.—The E. Porter Gold Mining company has recently let a good many blocks of its property out to lessees and finds this system of operation very profitable, and on the whole very successful. The company, including three men, last month cleaned up a net profit of \$1,000 among themselves after paying royalties and operating expenses, and the company is very optimistic about the good as the month's record. There are now six different sets of lessees operating on the property, and five of these are working above the 300-foot depth. The sixth lease has just been granted to K. Riley. Mr. Riley has already commenced work in the 400-foot level of the property and a few feet of drifting on a new vein at this depth shows very encouraging conditions. Before taking the lease, Mr. Riley tested this vein by shooting into the wall of the drift, and found values nearly up to the minimum. He may only sink a few feet from the level. In the drifting that has already been accomplished, there has been opened up a vein of good size, giving values of something over \$10 in gold to the ton. At the time that this drift is being pushed, the level is being extended on the main vein and the rock shows an improvement as progress is made. It is expected that Mr. Riley will be shipping within a very short time, as the pay streak when first opened was merely a seam and has now widened out to about a foot across.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, leasing on the Triumphant company's main workings on Battle mountain, is breaking mineral from an immense ore body which in places measures from 12 to 16 feet across the breast. Mr. Jackson is sending out steady shipments consisting of several carloads of ore a week. He has also taken up some extensive development work, deepening the shaft for another lift of 100 feet. The ore shoot is about 25 feet in length, and is made up of many laminations of ore.

Murphy & Co., leasing the property of the Amanda Consolidated company, on Raven hill, are getting into improved values in drifting north at the 50-foot level. The vein which was opened up close to the surface. The lessees opened up the ore and sunk to a shallow depth upon the ore body and then took up crosscutting and drifting at the 50-foot depth. The ore body will make two or three shipments that will settle for on a basis of about \$28 a ton.

N. E. Taylor, leasing an interest in the lease on the Grotto and Accident claims of the Consolidated Mines company, being operated by A. T. Holman, E. L. Engel and A. C. Adams. The lessees have been opening up a good body of ore in the Wild Horse vein at the 300-foot depth and will market their first shipment within the next few days.

The lessees who have recently opened what appears to be a body of pay ore on the Silver Wave claim of the Marquette company, on the south slope of Gold hill, will market the first shipment of several tons of ore for a trial tomorrow.

The St. Patrick company is making good progress in forwarding the development work on the 300-foot level. The shaft in the south part of Victor, the crosscut is being extended to the east at this depth for the extension of the ore body. The company expects to get it on its dip at the bottom level.

The Rio Grande sampler today sent out a rich shipment of ore to the smelter, on which they secured a price of 1000 tons of ore which averaged between \$50 and \$60 per ton. Today's shipment of this sampling company is merely a general indication of the flourishing condition of the mines of the district at the present time. It might be said that more high grade ore has been shipped for many months than has been shipped for many months in the district today and immediately commenced his inspection of Stratton's Independence lode, which has been leased from another source that the 1,400-foot level, particularly, and the other levels in general are showing up a very rich content of pay ore, and it is hardly probable that Mr. Hammond will be as conservative in his next report on ore sight as he was in his last statement.

Mr. Burns from a 15-ton shipment from the dump at the Jack Pot shaft of the Doctor-Jack Pot company were received by Whitlock & Co. today. The ore cobbed from what had gone over the waste pile, returned values of \$28 per ton.

Lessee Granfield, operating the Real-estate of the C. K. & N. company, has an old mine on the 300-foot level of the 625-foot level. The mine has been worked for many years, but the ore body has been very rich. The lessees have ample financial backing and with the long time in which to thoroughly prospect good results are expected.

Murphy and Babbitt began work yesterday in the old inclined workings of the Buena Vista, owned by the Isabella company, which they secured a year's lease a few days ago. In all probability they will sublet a portion of their territory to other lessees. According to the terms of their contract, they are privileged to work on the main dyke to a depth of 500 feet. Some very rich ore has been mined in this portion of the Isabella claim. The mine has been worked through the Lee or main working shaft.

HOLMAN LEASES AGNES GROUND.

The Agnes Gold Mining company sanctioned the transference yesterday of a lease on the south end of their property to the Doctor-Jack Pot company, who will start work at once in the 100-foot level of the property where some good ore has been opened up, and where it is still showing. The consideration for the sale of the lease is not made public, but it is understood to have been a good one.

Mr. Holman is among the best known of mine operators in the Cripple Creek, being the superintendent of both the Victor and Golden Cycle properties, and is interested in other mines and prospects. He has ordered lumber carted to the site of the new ore house which will be started at once. Work will be started in the 100-foot level to prove up the pitch of the ore shoot, and the mine will be determined. A new shaft will be installed on another shaft on this end of the claim, down 155 feet, and sinking will be started and a level run at a depth of 200 feet.

The major part of the 100-foot level is in a very narrow streak—about one-half inch in width, but running \$1200 in gold to the ton. The smallest width this can be broken profitably is about three feet, and the screenings have been running in the shipments which have been maintained for some time from the mine, all of them from \$48 to \$5 in gold to the ton.

The Four Brothers claim is located on Beacon hill adjoining the property of the Gold Dollar Consolidated company and has shown some development work which has been thought that, like other Beacon hill properties, it would show good ore just as soon as good development was started. Mr. Holman proposes to supply this development.

JENNIE SAMPLE DEAL RATIFIED.

Three stockholders, including the held yesterday morning, ratifying the proposition of consolidating the properties of the Gould, Constantine, Jack Pot and other companies into the Jennie Sample Consolidated company. The meeting of the Gould and Monarch companies were held in Cheyenne, and the Constantine held its meeting in this city. At both of the meetings in Cheyenne, large numbers of miners were represented. The Gould company ratified the deal unanimously, and the Monarch company voted to sell its Minehacla property to the Gould and the latter company, in turn, transferred it to the Jennie Sample.

At the Constantine meeting in this city there were 1,000 shares represented, and about 1,300 shares which are issued; the deal was ratified, and the following directors were elected: Louis R. Ehrlich, W. C. Stark, A. H. Stark, N. G. Gandy and Albert Wagner. Among the properties of the company shown to be in a very good condition, owning still its Constantine and Tipton claims, 200,000 shares of its stock, and the Gould company has acquired the stockholders has adjourned the new board met and organized with the following officers: President, W. C. Stark; vice-president, A. H. Stark; and secretary, N. G. Gandy.

The Jennie Sample deal involves over 30 acres on Raven hill, and is considered to be one of the fairest ever conducted in this district, on a strict business basis. The company has half of its capitalization in the treasury to secure additional ground. Arrangements are being completed to start a new shaft, centrally located.

MINING NOTES

Bad air has again interfered with operations in the Doctor-Jack Pot and until air connections are made with the Ingham workings or some other property in that vicinity, no new development may be started. It is practically admitted that the showing in the seventh level has largely improved of late, but until miners can work to advantage in the mine, they are content with pushing the work looking to the better ventilation of the mine.

The output from the Portland this month will be about 8,000 tons of an average value of \$25 to \$30 per ton. The mine is in excellent shape and its production can be continued for several years from the ore already in sight. A shaft has been sunk to the 1,100-foot level for the ore bodies opened up in the upper levels. A considerable flow of water has been encountered, but there is ample pumping capacity to handle it.

The properties of the Boston & Cripple Creek company on Tonderfoot hill have been leased to Willis and associates, under conditions that should result in a general improvement of the mine. The lease has been made on the Watson claim, this group to a depth of 350 feet and a powerful hoisting plant, compressor and other machinery and workings have been overhauled and the mine is now on a lower level will be carried forward. Some very rich ore was found in small pockets in the vein at surface and again in the 150-foot level. No permanent ore body has been developed. The lessees have ample financial backing and with the long time in which to thoroughly prospect good results are expected.

The vein at the 1,200-foot level in the Gold Coin mine, concerning which much speculation has been going on, is reported to have improved, both in size and values, as drifting has been prosecuted on it during the past three or four weeks. The problem of commercial ore bodies in the vein at what is considered great mining depth, for instance 1,000 to 2,000 feet, has not yet been solved, but if the improvement in the ground plan has been as reported, the 1,200-foot level in the Gold Coin continues the probability is for large ore bodies below 1,200 feet in different parts of the mine.

Within a few days the work of cutting a station at the 600-foot level of the Mary McKinley will be commenced, and the shaft will be driven down to the vein exposed in the different levels. The mine is maintaining a steady output of about 5 tons a day, and without opening up new ore in the new level could continue this rate of production for several years.

Thorpe & Smith, lessees on the Waco West of the Maroon company, on Bull hill cliffs, have found some good ore at the 300-foot level. Some of the rock runs as high as five ounces. A shipment will be sent out for trial. The lessees on the Burns have started a shipment of 100 tons that will probably run over \$50 per ton. The Practical Leasing company, working on the Hill, recently opened up a big body of pay ore in the lease on the north end of the Martha Washington, but very recently transferred his interest in the lease to the Mary McKinley. The new shaft is now being driven, and the good development work is being carried forward.

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MOUND CITY CO.'S Horse Shoe Brand PREPARED PAINT

contains no adulterating or cheapening material, and cannot be sold as cheap per gallon as those that do. Yet it costs less to use than the interior paints because seven gallons will spread further than ten gallons of cheap paint, and still look best and last longest. Every can guaranteed absolutely. We make our own linseed oil and know every ingredient to be the purest possible.

FOR SALE BY John T. Clough,

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc. Mound City Paints absolutely guaranteed.

company is now down to a depth of 1,050 feet. The sinking will be continued until the first of April. The Cripple Creek Leasing company, which several months ago secured a lease on the entire workings, is outfitting about 50 tons a week since they took hold. The first shipment of ore from the mine, under the last Chance of the Mobile company will be made this week. The lessee has several tons hoisted, and the showing in the mines is reported excellent.

George Hummer, leasing on the Gold Bond ground, on the west slope of the Tipton hill, sent out a shipment of 22 tons Saturday. Assays would indicate a value of about \$40 a ton.

There is good promise of the Atlanta, belonging to the Gilpin and Cripple Creek companies, showing a proven large body of ore in the 500-foot level. The Gould company has entered an ore shoot which carries pay values. The cross-cut was sent in 150 feet. The lessees expected to get the ore in the 500-foot level. An air compressor is being put in and shipments will be started within a few weeks.

The south end of the Clara D. of the Lexington company, operated under lease by A. D. Kirk and others, is the scene of another of those rich discoveries which have made Gold hill prominent among the producing sections of the gold camp. In the bottom of a winze sunk from the 150-foot level, the lessees are breaking six feet of mineral which returns values of \$200 to the ton. The ore is of a very rich character and was of an excellent quartz show up rich in the yellow metal.

The winze has been in good ore from the bottom of the shaft, and the ore within the last few feet that the values have so materially increased. The workings at present are equipped with a horse, which only but with this primitive hoisting apparatus the lessees are outfitting at the rate of 150 tons a week. A steam plant has been ordered and will be installed as soon as the up-rail is being made to the surface over the top of the chute breaks through.

STRIKE ON BLACK BELLES PROPERTY

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 23.—Smith, Chambers & company, leasing the No. 1 block of the Black Belles property on the summit of Beacon hill, have encountered a body of rich ore in the drift north of the shaft at the 150-foot level. The mine has been showing for some little while a steady improvement has been noticed and very high grade values are now in evidence. The mineral in big samples runs as high as \$100 per ton, but as the ore is in the seams of the rock, there is very little of this grade. The breast of the drift is located 80 feet north of the shaft, and the ore body at this point is about 100 feet across. The shoot will undoubtedly afford a steady output of high smelting grade ore while there is a good deal of lower grade mineral in the drift. The ore is of a high grade and is in a very rich condition. At the same depth in the south drift at a distance of about 100 feet from the shaft, the old Beacon shoot is showing a good deal of ore. The ore is of a high grade and is in a very rich condition. The ore is of a high grade and is in a very rich condition.

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State Mining News

MINING DEAL IN OURAY DISTRICT.

(Special Correspondence.)
Ouray, March 20.—A transaction in mining property of some magnitude and of some importance to the district in which it is situated, culminated here this week by the sale to L. B. Jackson by O. C. Van Houten and John G. Prosser of the Tempest group of gold lode claims adjoining in Inogenne Basin, and adjoining the world famed Camp Bird mines. The purchase price was \$35,000, with \$10,000 paid down, and the balance of \$25,000 paid in installments on November 1, 1902. In making the purchase Mr. Jackson acted for himself and a party of Chicago capitalists, and it is estimated that the purchase will increase their holdings of mining property in the Ouray district to seven claims. None of these are as yet producers, but on all there has been development enough to demonstrate the existence of large bodies of valuable gold and silver ores. The Tempest group is traversed by a strong vein, 12 feet wide, that carries a continuous pay streak of from six inches to four feet in width. The remainder of the vein matter can be profitably concentrated. Now that their purchase is made, the new owners propose, as soon as the season will permit, to inaugurate a large-scale development, and to construct a large mill plant equipped with the most modern devices for the saving of values, and make the property a large and profitable producer.

The large force of men which will find steady and remunerative employment. The Blaine group on the north slope of Mt. Sneffels has recently attained favorable notoriety through the opening by a large body of rich ore of mineral on the Homer vein, at a depth of 2,000 feet below the surface. Drifting both north and south from the Homer vein, with two streaks of high grade shipping ore of four and 12 inches in width. The remaining vein matter will grade as profitably concentrated. The Homer vein is located on the Homer and to reach them the crosscut, now 200 feet beyond the Homer vein, will be continued until all the company's properties have been intersected by it. The Blaine group is a large body of rich ore, but the death of its then owner caused the property to lie idle until it was acquired by the present Canadian owners. They are so gratified at the showing now made that the erection of a concentrating mill has been determined upon, and its construction will soon be under way. Mr. Carmichael has performed most effective work in his position as local manager.

Last week's shipment of gold and cyanide bullion from the "Camp Bird" mine, which was valued at \$100,000, was a record for the mine. The mine is now producing at the rate of 150 tons a week. A steam plant has been ordered and will be installed as soon as the up-rail is being made to the surface over the top of the chute breaks through.

The south end of the Clara D. of the Lexington company, operated under lease by A. D. Kirk and others, is the scene of another of those rich discoveries which have made Gold hill prominent among the producing sections of the gold camp. In the bottom of a winze sunk from the 150-foot level, the lessees are breaking six feet of mineral which returns values of \$200 to the ton. The ore is of a very rich character and was of an excellent quartz show up rich in the yellow metal.

The winze has been in good ore from the bottom of the shaft, and the ore within the last few feet that the values have so materially increased. The workings at present are equipped with a horse, which only but with this primitive hoisting apparatus the lessees are outfitting at the rate of 150 tons a week. A steam plant has been ordered and will be installed as soon as the up-rail is being made to the surface over the top of the chute breaks through.

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obtained. The flow of gas at well No. 1 continues about the same and furnishes all the fuel for the boiler with plenty to waste. The prospects are even brighter than before, and the developments of the next few days will be watched with interest.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN ALL THE RAGE

By D. G. Caswell, the "discoverer" of Thunder mountain exhibited his specimens to a large gathering of miners at the offices of H. H. Barbee yesterday and a great amount of enthusiasm was manifested. The discovery of Mr. Caswell's mine will result in a great many local prospectors going or being sent to this district; some of them having left already and others are going at once, although nothing can be done until the snow leaves. Mr. Caswell has been most courteous in explaining the nature of the district and the character of the ore. Almost every one who picked up the specimens would exclaim, "What is this conglomerate, just H?" What is the nature of the veins?"

"The whole mountain is conglomerate," Mr. Caswell would reply, "and there are no veins at all. That rock which you have in your hand runs at the rate of \$15,000 in gold to the ton. The lowest assay I have ever obtained from any part of the mountain will run \$15,000. The vein is a conglomerate of broken down and milled. That will show you the magnitude of the mine."

After these remarkable statements the chief anxiety to be expressed would be the question, "What is the value of the mine?" In a timid voice, as if afraid of the reply, he would say, "Every foot of it would be the reply, 'but the district is 20 miles square, and there is plenty of room for it. The mountain itself is a poor man's prospecting ground. A man can pan the rock and make it pay from the start; but so far as is now known, the country will not be as rich as it is. It is a mining proposition which will require capital to make profitable."

The best expert opinion we have been able to get, however, is a very high regard for the whole district, and I confidently believe that if any one goes in there he will not be disappointed. And there is room for everybody."

CLEAR CREEK CUTTINGS

It was but the other day that Idaho Springs was deploring the absence of adequate milling and concentrating facilities. The want of such facilities retarded the production in the district but the want is being met as speedily as possible. Already one big reduction mill is erected and working. It has a capacity of 150 tons a day, and has a daily capacity of 150 tons, and is located right in the town. The machinery is up to date and is so arranged that it is easily adapted to the varying conditions of the different ores it will have to deal with. It is run throughout by electricity. Several other mills are being erected or improved in the district. A day or two ago it was reported that a promising prospect in the Yankee section.

Strikes have been numerous and rich during the past two months. The low famous Newhouse mine, which has been working both by shaft and from the Newhouse tunnel, (which will be connected the one with the other) have a fine smelting streak which is averaging \$100 per ton. The mine is now producing at the rate of 150 tons a week. A steam plant has been ordered and will be installed as soon as the up-rail is being made to the surface over the top of the chute breaks through.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST OLEO

Senate Discussion Enlivened by Sharp and Vigorous Attack.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT WAYS Proposed Tax Was Declared to Be Not Against a Product But Against a Fraud.

Associated Press. Washington, March 26.—The senate resumed consideration of the oleomargarine bill and Mr. Hansbrough (D.) continued his speech in support of the measure.

He charged that the oleomargarine manufacturers employed methods which were not at all creditable, and that they were opposing the pending bill because its enactment no longer would render profitable their traffic, which had been placed under the ban of the legislatures of many of the states. He declared that the oleomargarine manufacturers were pleading before congress for a business that had been outlawed by many states.

In opposition to the pending measure, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said he was "unable to discover any principle of legislation that warrants such a bill as this."

He saw no more reason for taxing colored oleomargarine than for taxing colored butter. He declared that the butter makers were palming off "mean and unwholesome butter upon the consumers by coloring it and yet they had no right to color their product."

Mr. Dooliver (Iowa) spoke in support of the pending measure. He said the oleomargarine manufacturers by their evasion of the law already upon the statute books had put themselves in partnership with lawlessness and crime.

Mr. Dooliver said he had been much impressed by the cheerful way in which the senator from Mississippi had stated that the pending bill would be left with only a bare dozen votes if secret ballot upon it could be taken in the senate.

"Since I made that statement," said Mr. Money, "I have had a number of letters from that side of the chamber (the republican side) that it is a fact."

In the course of his speech Mr. Dooliver declared that the oleomargarine manufacturers and some of the dealers in the article were evading constantly the law of 1886, which provided that every package of oleomargarine should be stamped plainly in red ink with the statement "colored package of oleomargarine" which he had purchased "from a famous butter dealer in Chicago. He said the package was marked, but it would tax any man's ingenuity to find the mark. He then handed the package to Mr. Tillman and challenged him to find the mark required by law to be on two wrappers.

Mr. Tillman failed to discover the imprint. Mr. Dooliver pointed it out printed in fine type in a corner of the wrapper. The incident excited lively interest and amusement.

Mr. Dooliver referred to a well-known oleomargarine and butter dealer in Chicago, who spent more than half his time in the courts for violation of the oleomargarine bill.

"And he never gets into the courts," said he, "but he finds there side by side with him the attorneys for the oleomargarine manufacturers."

Mr. Dooliver declared that the only way to "break up a nest like this" was "to reduce to a minimum the profits of the rascality." He said there must be something fatally wrong with a business that spends more of its time dodging the police and the courts than the other branches of the business. If this business was looking for a fight to a finish, with the American flag on the Pacific to take the British register. This is certainly not the way to build up our merchant marine, for which there is so great a demand. The work done by the Chinese on these steamships in the intense heat of the tropics is work which our American workmen could not do, should not do and would not do."

Representative Clark, of Missouri, has reserved the right to make a dissenting report against the employment of Chinese sailors on American ships.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL

By Associated Press. Washington, March 26.—The report of the house committee on the Chinese exclusion bill was filed today by Representative Perkins of New York, who drafted it. The report says in part:

The committee are unanimous in the opinion that the admission of Chinese laborers into this country would be a serious evil. Every endeavor has been made to report an act which will secure the exclusion of Chinese coolies. We recognize the fact that frauds under the present exclusion laws result chiefly from the abuse of transit privileges and the introduction of Chinese claiming to be merchants who are really laborers. We have endeavored to guard against these evils.

"On the other hand, this country desires to obtain its fair share of commerce with the east and with China, and in our treatment of the privileged classes, the genuine merchants, students, etc., allowed by the treaty to enter this country, we have endeavored to avoid any discourtesy or annoyance which was not required to prevent fraud."

The report says that the few provisions of the Kahn bill struck out were such as might have brought into question the constitutionality of the measure.

The report further says:

"The committee have struck out the provision of the Kahn bill which forbade the employment of Chinese on ships carrying the American flag on the Pacific. We regard this provision as foreign to the purpose of the bill, which is to prevent the entry of the Chinese into this country. We also regard it as an unnecessary restriction of such a provision as that which

TERMINATION OF A REMARKABLE LIFE

Cecil Rhodes, South African Politician, Promoter and Multi-Millionaire Is Dead.



By Associated Press. Cape Town, March 26.—Cecil Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 p. m. after a long illness. He was 48 years of age. The immediate cause of his death was a heart failure. At his bedside were Dr. William Smart, the commissioner of public works; Colonel Blundell Rhodes, director of signaling of the South African field force, and Mr. Walton, a member of the assembly of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brothers and some of the others present which were meant to be good-byes. The only person who attended him during his illness and who was not present at his death-bed was Dr. Stevenson. All the others, his "boys" and personal servants, were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Grooteschoor, the residence of the deceased near Cape Town, on a special train tomorrow night. There it will probably lie in state for a day or two and the public will be admitted to view the remains. It has not yet been determined where he will be buried. It was the wish of Mr. Rhodes to be interred at Matopos Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matopos Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish.

The features of the dead man are placid, and a death mask of them will be taken.

The government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Grooteschoor for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will then be taken back to Grooteschoor and eventually will be interred at Matopos Hills. Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed three weeks ago his friends had been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England.

The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill-fitted to be a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable. Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient every night that he might be in readiness to administer oxygen, which practically kept Mr. Rhodes alive. Last Sunday he lost all interest in everything, and since then he had dozed the hours away. His rally from the crisis of Tuesday left but the faintest hopes for his ultimate recovery. These were entirely abandoned with the renewal of the attack at noon today.

The news of his death spread through Cape Town between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound grief. All places of amusement were immediately closed. An open-air concert was stopped and the audience uncovered while the band played the "Dead March."

The people then silently dispersed.

SOME INCIDENTS OF CECIL RHODES' LAST YEARS

By Associated Press. London, March 26.—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those few who saw anything of him during his last visit to London during the winter. Whether it was the long siege of Kimberley, or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying change of public feeling in England towards him, there is no doubt he was almost completely broken down within the last two years.

Even his appearance changed. His once finely chiseled face had become bloated and his always huge frame dilated until he became so stout as to make walking a matter of difficulty. He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles, during which he exhibited the stoicism which marked his extraordinary career. Nor did he allow his bodily ailments to interfere with his business. Among his associates in the city he never mentioned them, nor did he permit them to be mentioned to him.

Up to the last Mr. Rhodes kept a firm grip on all those vast South African enterprises created and controlled by him. Except that he was more irritable and more dictatorial, there was no outward change in his method of handling men, millions and empires. Towards the so-called side of life, however, he soured visibly. Once his day's work at the offices of the British Chartered South Africa company was over he shut himself up from the curious in an unfrequented London hotel, where he utterly denied himself to all except half a dozen favored intimates. Dr. Jameson was his constant companion. Indeed, none of Dr. Jameson's indiscretions ever affected the warm friendship existing between the two men. They could be seen in the park in the morning taking solitary rides on horses, never breaking out from a walk, the creature of all eyes, and the center of all the London's political and social leaders who had the right to a bowing acquaintance. More especially did Mr. Rhodes shun the present government leaders. He bitterly expressed his contempt of British army methods in South Africa and probably never quite forgave Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Alinger for consulting him or endeavoring to utilize the powerful financial and political machine which Mr. Rhodes undoubtedly manipulated over the whole of South Africa.

With increasing irascibility, which he did not hesitate to vent on duke or peer, he crossed his path, he grew more and more restless as the end of his life drew near. He was never content to stay long in one place. His closing days devolved into an unceasing purposeless quest of change of scene. During his recent trip to Egypt this was particularly noticeable. He rushed from place to place, as if with the only object of upsetting his own plans. Then he suddenly returned to England.

Financially Mr. Rhodes' death is not likely to have any very far-reaching results, as all his enterprises were systematized so thoroughly so as to not need the master mind which was so necessary to their inception.

Owing to the very great success of the DeBeers mines, the British Chartered South Africa company and other great South African ventures, Rhodes' fortune had been steadily accumulating. He lost money over the war but what he made made must have been trifling compared with the many millions he possessed. He never lost his open-handed, but somewhat reckless methods of handling money. Not long ago he walked into the office of one of his confidential subordinates and threw down a bundle of notes, saying: "Here, these are for me," and went out without waiting to have them counted.

(Continued on Page 5)

A VERDICT OF GUILTY

Albert Patrick Convicted of the Murder of William Marsh Rice.

TO MOVE FOR A NEW TRIAL

Only Three Hours' Deliberation at Close of Trial Which Lasted Nine Weeks Was a Surprise.

By Associated Press. New York, March 26.—Albert T. Patrick, lawyer, this evening convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire reclus, William Marsh Rice. The penalty under the statute is death in the electric chair.

A scant three hours of deliberation at the close of a trial prolonged for nine weeks and replete with sensational interest sufficed to enable the jury to reach their verdict. The issue of the trial was the charge that Patrick conspired with Mr. Rice's valet, Charles F. Jones, to obtain possession of the aged Texan's estate estimated at \$7,000,000 and that Jones killed his employer by the administration of chloroform at the direct instigation of Patrick.

At the close of Recorder Goff's charge which occupied the morning session of the court, the jury retired. This was at 1:50 p. m. At 5:55 they notified the officer in charge that they were ready to return to court, rather more than an hour of the intervening time having been devoted to luncheon.

In anticipation of a scene of excitement when the verdict was taken, the unusual step was taken of ordering all women to leave the court room. Among them were the prisoner's two sisters and Mrs. Francis, with whom he boarded.

At the close of the members of the jury filed into their places and some minutes of painful tension elapsed while messengers were endeavoring to find the counsel, who had departed, not expecting a verdict for many days.

Calm as ever and with confidence seemingly unshaken, the prisoner was escorted into the court room. He walked rapidly and took his stand facing the jury with head erect and hands loosely clasped behind his back.

At the word "guilty" pronounced by Foreman Macmillan in a tone low but distinct enough to be heard throughout the court, not the slightest change was observed in Patrick's face and he remained standing in an almost listless attitude while the customary roll of the jury was being taken. His aged father, Captain Patrick, sitting near him and straining to catch the statement of the foreman, started for an instant as his import reached him, and then sat calmly awaiting the further proceedings.

A smile of triumph lit up the face of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who hastened from the court immediately after Recorder Goff had, at the request of the prisoner's counsel, fixed a week from Monday as the day on which to pronounce sentence. The verdict was known almost immediately in the corridor where the woman relatives and friends of the prisoner were waiting and a scene of great excitement ensued.

Screaming hysterically, the prisoner's eldest sister ran about the corridor, begging to be allowed to see her brother. Mrs. Francis fainted and on recovering broke from the attendants and rushed into the court room, from which Patrick had just been removed. There she swooned again. Both women were removed to an ambulance and were sent home in a carriage.

Captain Patrick, after taking leave of his son, who was led back to the Tombs, would only say: "It is hard; we will have to try again."

None of the jurors could be induced to reveal how the verdict had been reached, an agreement having been made to tell nothing.

A motion will be made for a new trial when the prisoner is arraigned for sentence.

The cases of David L. Short and Morris Meyer, the witnesses to Patrick's will, who testified for him at the preliminary hearing before Justice Jerome and were indicted for perjury as a result of their testimony, will probably be moved for trial in about 10 days. What disposition will be made of Charles Jones, the former valet-secretary of William Marsh Rice, who confessed on the stand that he had placed a chloroform sponge in a cone over his sleeping employer's face, no one connected with the district attorney's office would say. Jones is not under indictment for murder and so far as is known is not under indictment for forgery or conspiracy. He testified on the witness stand that he expected to receive some immunity for his confession. Pressed by Mr. Morgan to say that he had been promised absolute immunity, he denied that this was so.

Since cutting his throat in an attempt to kill himself in the Tombs, Jones is under the constant surveillance of police officers. He has resided at a private boarding house up town with the exception of a brief time in the house of detention where he tried to starve himself to death.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN WAS WITNESS IN POWER'S SUIT

By Associated Press. New York, March 26.—J. Pierpont Morgan gave evidence today before Special Examiner Mayne in the suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway company. He was questioned for two hours and a half by George Alfred Lamb of counsel for Power, and during that time he answered questions rapidly and without the slightest appearance of reserve. Only once or twice, when questions were asked concerning the relationship of J. P. Morgan & Co. with the firm's customers, did he decline to answer.

Before the hearing opened, Mr. Morgan objected to the presence of a number of photographers and they were directed to leave the room.

During the examination Mr. Morgan leaned back heavily in his chair, his left hand thrust from time to time deeply in his trousers pocket. He toyed with an envelope impatiently, now and then striking it against his knee, now against the table on which his arm rested. His eyes expressed impatience. They roamed about in excited restlessness, while the questions were being put to him, but the moment he was ready to answer they fixed themselves on Mr. Lamb. Several times during the hearing the financier seemed amused. Once Mr. Lamb asked if the price of Northern Pacific did not go above its real value while his firm was buying it in May, 1901.

"No," said Mr. Morgan, so amused that he had to stop to control himself before he answered. "It did when they came to deliver the stock but not when they actually bought."

At another point the witness was asked if Mr. Hill had not told him that there was danger that the Harriman syndicate would buy the Burlington.

"No," replied he, "but such a thing was only to be expected. The papers had much in them about railroad interests buying roads. I believe that within 30 days we bought every railroad in the United States," and Mr. Morgan laughed.

After his examination had been finished, Mr. Morgan was conducted through several hallways to Judge Wallace's private chambers, whence he made his way out of the building. All this was necessary to get away from a number of photographers who were waiting in one of the hallways to take the financier's picture when he left the examination hall.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF FORGERY IN NEW YORK

By Associated Press. Philadelphia, March 26.—Moses Schwartz, who is wanted in New York for alleged forgeries on the Seventh National bank, aggregating \$100,000, was arrested here today by Detective Sergeant McNaughton of New York and Detective Meyer of this city.

Schwartz was arraigned for a hearing this afternoon and was held to await requisition papers from New York.

R. W. Jones, vice president of the Seventh National bank of New York, made a statement in which he said that Schwartz, as manager of the Manhattan Mercantile Co., 35 South Williams street, New York, had an account with his bank.

The Manhattan Mercantile company failed last summer, a short time previous to the failure of the Seventh National bank. While he was a depositor, Schwartz, it is alleged, loaned amounts to about \$100,000 on worthless notes. When the fraudulent nature of the notes was discovered Schwartz had disappeared, leaving his family in New York. His wife was subsequently shadowed and Schwartz was located on South Sixteenth street, this city. He had been there six weeks.

Mr. Jones said there is an indictment against Schwartz in New York charging him with swindling another bank.

New York, March 26.—Officials of the Seventh National bank declined today to discuss the arrest at Philadelphia of Moses Schwartz and referred all inquiry to Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the bank. At the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, a statement was made that Schwartz was a customer of the old Seventh National bank which had discounted a large number of notes for him as manager of the Manhattan Mercantile company. The total amount of these notes it was stated was \$78,000. It was later discovered that there was forgery in connection with them. The new Seventh National bank took up the matter and caused his arrest on the specific charge of the forgery of \$1,000. The Seventh National is not affected, it is said, as all the facts were known before the reorganization, by which the accounts in question had been charged off as absolutely worthless.

PALMA IS SATISFIED.

By Associated Press. New York, March 26.—Tomas Estrada Palma, president-elect of Cuba, arrived from Washington today. Senator Palma said he was entirely satisfied with the change in the date of his inauguration from May 1 to May 20 and that he was satisfied that all Cubans would feel on the determination of the United States government not to maintain a naval station at Havana, as had been originally intended.

"We feel," said Mr. Palma, "that only the Cuban flag should fly over the Cuban capital."

Senator Palma will make no cabinet appointments until he arrives in Havana, for which city he will sail from New York on April 28.

SERIOUS RACE RIOTS REPORTED IN ALABAMA

By Associated Press. Birmingham, Ala., March 26.—A special to the Age-Herald from Jasper, Ala., says information has just been received here of a race riot 12 miles east of Jasper late this afternoon. One hundred and fifty shots are reported to have been exchanged but the casualties cannot be ascertained at this hour. A farmer named Murray came in about 7 o'clock for ammunition and has returned. Sheriff Moore has asked Governor Jelks to call out the local militia company, and the men are now getting ready to respond to the call which is momentarily expected.

Up to 11 o'clock tonight nothing further had been heard from the seat of trouble in the eastern part of the county. Sheriff Moore has received a telegram from Governor Jelks authorizing him to call out the local militia when he thinks it necessary. Captain Bankhead had also been instructed by the governor to respond to the call of the sheriff. The seat of the trouble is at a negro colony, about 12 miles east of here on Warrior river. The negroes have organized and armed themselves and are prepared to make a stubborn resistance.

The trouble has been brewing for some time, and is the outgrowth of bitter racial feeling which was further accentuated by white men whipping two negroes on the charge of stealing.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO BUILD RAILROAD TO ROUTT COUNTY

Special to the Gazette.

New York, March 18.—Through the enterprise of D. H. Moffat, W. C. Evans, and Samuel Perry, of Denver, another railroad is to be built in Colorado. Arrangements have just been completed here for its construction. Its promoters say it is only to tap the rich resources of Routt county but there is some among leading capitalists that it will ultimately be an air line to Salt Lake City and in connection with Senator Clark's new road, a trunk line to the Pacific. Those who know the public spirit of Mr. Moffat and Mr. Evans know they never do things by halves and that their devotion to Colorado's welfare will cause such a line to be built if it will aid the state.

However, the present plans are to build a line only as far as Hot Sulphur Springs. The principal owners of the Denver City Tramway company, namely, Mr. D. H. Moffat, Rodney Curtis, Charles J. Hughes, the Evans estate and others of Denver, acting in concert with New England owners of the stock of that company, have completed arrangements for building a line of railway directly west from Denver through Middle Park to Steamboat Springs and the coal fields of Routt county. The road will cross the Snow range by means of a tunnel two miles long located near James peak, and will open a territory not now served by any railroad, rich in deposits of coal and precious metals, well supplied with timber and grazing lands and already occupied by many ranchmen with large herds of cattle.

It is announced that right of way has been secured for the first 10 miles west of Denver, which will take the road as far as the nearest coal deposits, and that contracts for grading this first section will be let early in April of this year. The importance to Denver of the new railroad is deemed to be very great.

VALIDITY OF MINING SECTION.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 20.—From every indication it is to be said that the extra session of the legislature will adjourn tomorrow night. Both houses have adopted the report of the conference committee on the revenue bill and all that remains is for the measure to be enrolled as amended and passed on third reading in each house. This should be completed by tomorrow night. The amendments of the conference committee were adopted without debate, except in the house Representative Rawl's raised a question as to whether or not the mining section was constitutional as it is worded. A part of it reads: "The assessor, when he receives such statements (meaning the statements from the mine owner relative to output, proceeds, etc.), shall determine the gross proceeds of any such producing mine or mining claim for said preceding year, and shall, at the same time, determine the net proceeds as herein defined for said preceding year, and shall, for the purpose of assessment for taxation, value such producing mines, or mining claims, at a sum equal to one-fourth of the said gross proceeds for said preceding year for any such mine or mining claim."

Mr. Rawl's contention was that the section specifically stated that the mine must equal one-fourth of the gross proceeds. He said that the supreme court had always held that no legislative body could specifically state what valuation was to be placed upon a piece of property. He was of the opinion that it should read: "Shall not exceed one-fourth of the gross proceeds," thereby leaving the assessor some discretion, as that officer could if he chose place a lower valuation on the property. He contended that if the mining section was contested in the courts, it would be declared unconstitutional, and the mines would then be valued under the provision of the last section of the bill which recites that if at any time any property is found to have been omitted from the assessment rolls, it shall be valued by the assessors at its full cash value. He contended that the mining men would find that eventually this section would be killed and their property would be valued at its full cash value and they might as well have adopted the Neely amendment in the first place.

Mr. Rawl has been in favor of the Neely amendment all the time, and when he called attention to this error today he said he did so in order that the mining men would not adopt the section without fair warning. He did not raise the point until just before the motion to adopt the committee report was put. When he had finished talking, the vote was taken and the report was adopted with two votes recorded against it, namely, Rawl and Twombly. After the house had adjourned, the members congregated and discussed the question raised by Mr. Rawl. Opinion was about evenly divided as to whether he was correct or not. Mr. Hollenbeck said he believed the point was well taken; that it left the assessor with no discretionary power. Mr. Morris thought Rawl should have called the attention of the house to the matter beforehand, and that he should not have waited until the last moment. Mr. Pitschke said: "I believe Mr. Rawl is right, and that the miners will eventually find their property assessed by the county assessors the same as any other property. However, seven out of the eight members on that conference committee were mining men, and if they allowed such an error as that to go through, they themselves will be to blame, and it is none of our funeral."

Speaker Montgomery when asked what he thought of Rawl's position said: "He is entirely wrong. The supreme court will never sustain his contention. The supreme court did render such a decision as he refers to on a law passed by the Ninth general assembly but that law specified in dollars and cents what the assessment should be. This provision is not an abstract statement, but the amount of the assessment will depend entirely upon the production of the mines. Under the law he referred to, everyone knew exactly what amount would be assessed against certain property, but I defy any man to forecast by this provision what amount will be assessed against any mine in the state."

Senator Rush admitted that there might be grounds for the contention, but did not believe any supreme court would ever render a decision killing the section. Thus the discussion went on all over the building.

There is one provision of the governor's call over which the two houses divided, and that is the creation of a tax commission. The senate today killed the Ammons bill creating such a commission, but the house adopted a bill on second reading which will go to the upper body tomorrow. The Ammons bill was killed by a vote of 19 to 14 as follows:

AYES—AMMONS, ANNEAR, ARTHUR, BUCKLEY, CLAYTON, EHRHART, FARWELL, HALLETT, JEFFERSON, LEWIS, PHILIP, ROE, ROBERTS, SELDMIDRIDGE, STRATTON, TANGUARY, TAYLOR, WARD, WHITFORD—19.

NAYS—ADAMS (CONELONG), ADAMS (ARAPAHOE), BARELA, COPP, GRAVES, HILL, MCGUIRE, MOORE, NEWELL, PARK, RUSH, SMITH, STEWART, WEST—14.

The bill should have received a two-thirds majority which is 24. Later the vote was reconsidered and the bill was resubmitted and recommended to the Fourteenth general assembly.

The measure as adopted by the house provides for a tax commission composed of three elective members from three different districts of the state as created. The first three commissioners to be appointed. After that, they are to be elected. The commission to have charge of the assessment of corporate property and to also fix a value of assessment for those articles common to all counties. The bill retains the state board of equalization as an equalizing body only.

A large part of today was spent in having fun in both houses. A number were in returning from lunch, and fines were imposed such as cigars, candy, etc., the same to be brought to the love feast to be held tomorrow night. During the afternoon the members of the house were entertained with two speeches in Spanish by Garcia and Sanchez. Mr. Sanchez is one of the seven Republican members, and has never addressed the house either during the regular or the extra session. When he mounted the platform this evening he requested Mr. Bell to interpret for him as he does not speak English fluently. As interpreted by Mr. Bell, the first of his speech was one of commendation to the Fusion members for their work. Then he straightened up, and with imposing gestures fairly brought the house to its feet with his not-understood Spanish, closed his eyes, and which a moment later Mr. Bell interpreted as follows: "And since associating with you, my fellow members, I have made a solemn resolve never to allow the Republican party to vote sheep in Costilla county again." No one knew what Sanchez had said, but his dramatic gestures and his interpreter's reference to the long-forgotten 1901 campaign story of voting sheep in order to get seven Republican members of the house elected, simply set the house crazy. They cheered, yelled and yelled again. Sanchez whirled on Bell as though he could exterminate him, but the joke was too good and he joined in the laugh and resumed his seat.

Since the report of the conference committee has been made public the deliberations of that body are also being found out. The committee was in session 48 hours and during a great part of the time the fight was over an amendment to the bill by the senate which read as follows:

"Provided, that such board (meaning the state board of equalization) shall not have power to assess any tramway, electric road, cable road or street railway located in the streets of any city or town or upon any public road."

The amendment had for its purpose the prevention of the Denver Tramway company from being valued by the state board of equalization, but it might catch all electric roads. Representative Sprague, who was one of the conference committee, led the fight against this amendment. He contended that it was too far-reaching; he had no objection to the county assessor valuing the Denver Tramway but he did object to the assessors valuing inter-urban electric roads when they competed with steam railways. When the conference committee met he was the only member who advocated this change but by continued effort and work he succeeded in securing a unanimous report for his contention. It was his opinion that the courts should decide what electric lines were railroads and what ones were street railways. He was in favor of inviting the building of inter-urban lines, and this would never be done until the promoters were sure that their lines were to be valued by the same assessing power as steam railways.

WASHINGTON TOPICS OF INTEREST TO COLORADO.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Mr. Mackey Lapham, soil expert of the department of agriculture, has been detailed to survey irrigable lands along the Arkansas river from Rocky Ford to the Kansas line. Mr. Lapham and an assistant will be employed in this work from April to December. Through the efforts of Senator Teller, Indian Commissioner Jones has recommended to the Senate Indian committee that the Indian appropriation bill be amended to authorize the Indian office to expend funds now placed to the credit of the Southern Ute in furnishing water for irrigating reservation lands. It is proposed to purchase water and water rights from the Montezuma Canal company and to construct a storage reservoir for storing sufficient water to supply the needs of the Indians during the dry season. It is proposed to irrigate from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of land and if this is done it is believed the Indians can be made self-supporting.

Senator Jones today reported favorably on the bill authorizing the payment of \$25,000 to Robert I. Spotswood and heirs of William Clellan of Colorado, for additional compensation for carrying United States mail between Amarillo and Fairplay and Fairplay and Leadville in 1878.

The Washington Times tonight says that reports that ex-Senator Wolcott as to be given the position as secretary of interior of the new cabinet, but that he is to be without a position as minister to Italy.

HOW THE BOERS GET THEIR AMMUNITION.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 20.—C. A. Wessels, a Dutch merchant and J. M. D. Bruyn, a Boer delegate, who have been in the country for some weeks, called on the La Gascogne today. Mr. Wessels said he did not believe the ammunition found in the ruins of the Hoboken fire was imported from the Boers. He said he had no money to buy ammunition, but he said "but when they need any they have to do it to capture a British convoy and they have enough to supply them for a long time."

The Boer-English war will establish a precedent for other wars to come in the inhuman fashion in which it is being carried on. I asked the president to appoint a commission of army officers to review the conduct of the Boer-English war, but whether he will do so I cannot say.

Alluding to the statements that the Boers wear British uniforms in battle, Wessels said the Boers have no uniform of their own and therefore they run out of wearing apparel the only way that they are able to procure it is to take some British soldier's clothes, from which, he added, the distinguishing marks were always removed even to cutting off the coat buttons.

DECISION ON BOYCOTTS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 21.—Judge Palmer rendered a decision this morning which will be of great importance to the union of this city and it is expected that the courts will be a severe blow to the union clerks of the entire state. This decision is to the effect that labor unions cannot boycott a man's place of business by stationing pickets in front of the place and attempting in this way to prevent people from trading at the store. The decision was rendered in the case of Harry Rosenblatt against the Retail Clerks union. Rosenblatt is a merchant who has a clothing and shoe store, but does not employ union help, nor does he observe union hours. The union stationed pickets in front of his door and when prospective purchasers would enter his store, would cry "Unfair! Unfair!" He secured a temporary restraining order against them doing this and today Judge Palmer makes the restraining order permanent. His decision is as follows:

"The plaintiff charges that on the 17th and 18th days of August, and thereafter from September 2 to 7, 1901, the defendant, for the purpose of harassing and annoying him, and of ruining his business and compelling him to close his store, and of preventing him from trading with him, and of preventing any person from trading with him, and of preventing him from purchasing goods in his store; that for the purpose of carrying out their scheme they stationed their agents in front of plaintiff's store, and of preventing him from trading with him, and of preventing any person from trading with him, and of preventing him from purchasing goods in his store; that for the purpose of carrying out their scheme they stationed their agents in front of plaintiff's store, and of preventing him from trading with him, and of preventing any person from trading with him, and of preventing him from purchasing goods in his store; that for the purpose of carrying out their scheme they stationed their agents in front of plaintiff's store, and of preventing him from trading with him, and of preventing any person from trading with him, and of preventing him from purchasing goods in his store; 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A GREAT
RELIGIOUS OCCASION
In the Philippines

Fiesta of the Immaculate Conception

Written for the Gazette
by
MISS CORA FAY

MISS CORA FAY, one of the teachers from the public schools of this city who went to the Philippines last summer to take charge of a normal training school, has written a most interesting letter to Miss Mollie Gregory, describing the observance of a certain religious festival day among the natives, and incidentally, she gives much information of the island. Miss Fay is stationed at Zamboanga, a town about two days' boat ride distant from Manila.

In her letter, Miss Fay says: "Zamboanga is a very quiet little place, and from time immemorial the natives have looked forward to the celebration of holy days as both social and religious climaxes, on which occa-

forming one room for the orchestra, one for the senoritas' dressing room, one where liquid refreshments were to be served, and the main body of the large room left for dancing. These beautiful walls of fresh green verdure were tastefully decorated with flags, draped mirrors and red cross banners, while from the ceiling hung immense chandeliers. On both sides of the entrance way, large graceful palms were nodding; this also formed a shaded walk from the school to the street; and in the evening, when the countless Japanese lanterns were lit, the picture was one of oriental splendor never to be forgotten.

"The holiday was ushered in, properly speaking, on Saturday noon, December 7, for it takes these people of the tropics a long time to get started.

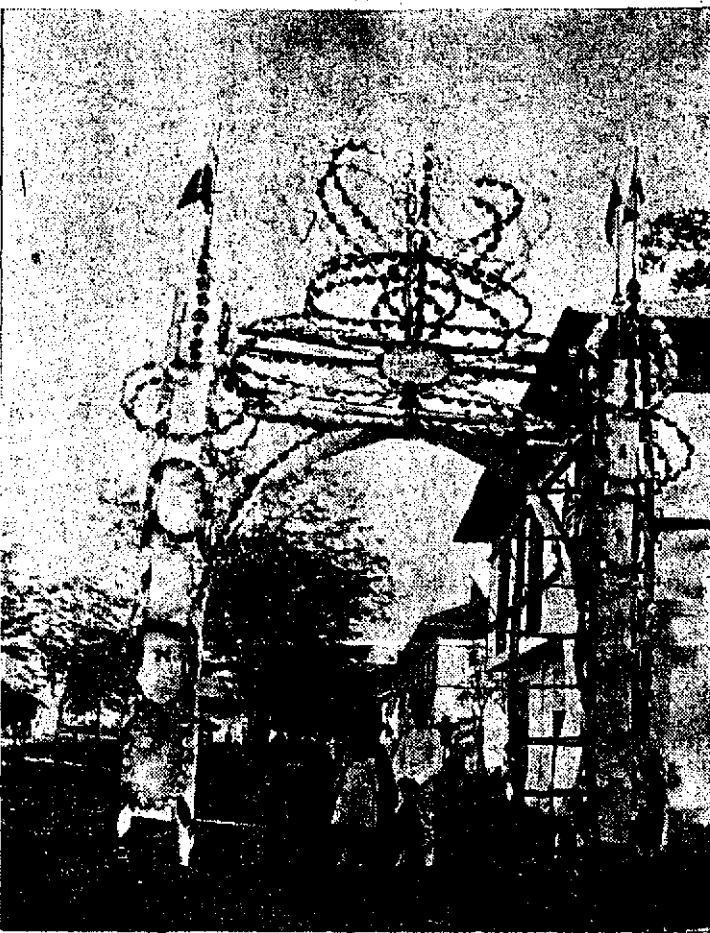


A TYPICAL FAMILY GROUP WAITING FOR THE PARADE ON "FIESTA DAY."

signs both the sacred and holy, and the humorous and ridiculous tendencies are allowed full sway.

"Since arriving here September 18, I have witnessed the festivities attendant on 'Ploox day,' or the celebration of the placing of the statue of the holy Virgin in the niche of the old Spanish fort, by divine hands, the natives believe; 'Americano holiday,' the day marking the second occupation of Mindanao by Americans, and also 'All Saints' day,' but yet remained for the crowning event of the year, the Feast of Immaculate Conception, on December 8. When all other days dwindled into such utter insignificance that one almost forgot that there were other days. We are now to live so much in the present that I may be biased somewhat in believing this day to be looked forward to with greater interest, possibly, than any other. For now, as I sit on the shady veranda of my cozy nipa hut, enjoying the cool breezes, I look down the street and view gayly decked

and by heralding its coming in advance, they usually manage to assume the correct attitude when the day shall really have come. Just as the clock struck 12, the church bells set up a terrific din, something after the manner of a fire alarm in a country village, guns and fire crackers were set off, and after a few minutes of thunderous and deafening noise, we knew that the 'fiesta' had really begun. Several show-ers put a temporary stop to some sports that had been planned, so the parade, composed of natives, men, women and children, and two 'made-up' figures supposed to be dressed 'same Americano,' began to move. These Americans in effigy were probably 15 feet in height, made of bamboo frames, covered with cloth—the man wearing conventional black, with a high silk hat, and the other, a figure of a woman, robed in white and looking like a rejected relic from a collection of ante-diluvian 'what-nots.' We Americans are still at a great loss to learn the significance of



Archway of red and white. All around the edges up to the top, can be seen small glasses. These were filled with coconut oil and contained small wicks and made bright lights.

their teachers. Arriving at services rather late, I was destined to sit on a huge stone door sill—for the church was simply packed, and from this vantage place I was able to get a view of every part of the congregation and the church. The sermon had already commenced, and the clear, musical and convincing voice of Father B—, a Spaniard, filled all space and reached every nook, even up to the rickety and dilapidated old choir loft, from which the

side, and remain standing. It was indeed a picturesque sight, to see hundreds of little brown faces, with straight, luxuriant hair drawn tightly back from the forehead, and formed into a sort of a Phrygian knot at the back of the head near the crown, and over this each senora and senorita wears a soft lace mantilla customary to all Spanish countries, for following the teachings of St. Paul, women are not permitted to enter the holy tabernacle



AVE MARIA CHURCH.

white-robed Filipino boys freely dispensed sounds that only the pen of a Poe could describe, and no one appreciate.

"There are but few seats in the church—these plain benches which are placed up near the altar—and only a few people can be accommodated with this convenience. The remainder of the congregation is disposed of in a queer fashion—the women on one side of the room, either kneeling or sitting on the floor, while the men occupied the other

with uncovered heads. A few children were in the congregation, and as I sat ruminating on a comparison of the relative powers of endurance between American and Filipino youths, and was about to conclude in favor of the latter, when an unearthly yell went up from one, and as all the other 'minors' peered over at the one brave enough to give vent to his feelings in a lusty cry, they all, one by one joined in, and now I am of the opinion that the 'picnicles,' the term used here synonymous



Placing tapers at foot of the statue of "Holy Virgin" out at old Spanish fort. The statue is directly above these people but doesn't show here.

dead cock with torn and bleeding flesh, or if victorious, the winning bird was tenderly carried, under the arm, and many gentle strokes and caresses of the plumage manifested the gratitude which the owner felt for his bird. To a Filipino, his cock is very much what the steed of the Arabian is to its master.

"On Sunday evening, the grand ball was held at the school house. The idea of serving intertemperate drinks at social affairs, at least in such wholesale quantities, is said to have been promoted by the Americans. The Filipinos are temperate in all things, never indulging in excesses of any sort. At this dance were natives, Spaniards, civilians, and army folk, all joining in the merry dance which constitutes the universal pastime here. 'Fiesta Day' here does not exactly signify one day, but more often approaches a week in length of

duration. Monday was as vociferously begun as the previous day. There were out-door sports of all kinds—throwing of coconuts, containing coins into the water, and watching the little brown 'mustachos' dive after them, swimming contests, boat races, and many other athletic pastimes.

"At the annual theater, we were guests of honor. The cast was composed mostly of natives—two pretty Filipino girls, six men and one young Spaniard. There was an elevated platform out of doors, covered with canvas and on either side were sham doors standing partially open, all at the same angle, and on these were painted some trees, with strangely joined branches, and still more ludicrous looking leaves. The orchestra of 16 pieces was stationed in two rows in front of the stage. The men all wore hats and smoked all the time. The lights consisted of common candles, adhering to the ancient rack by means of a portion of melted tallow. The plot was simply overwhelming. There was the beautiful



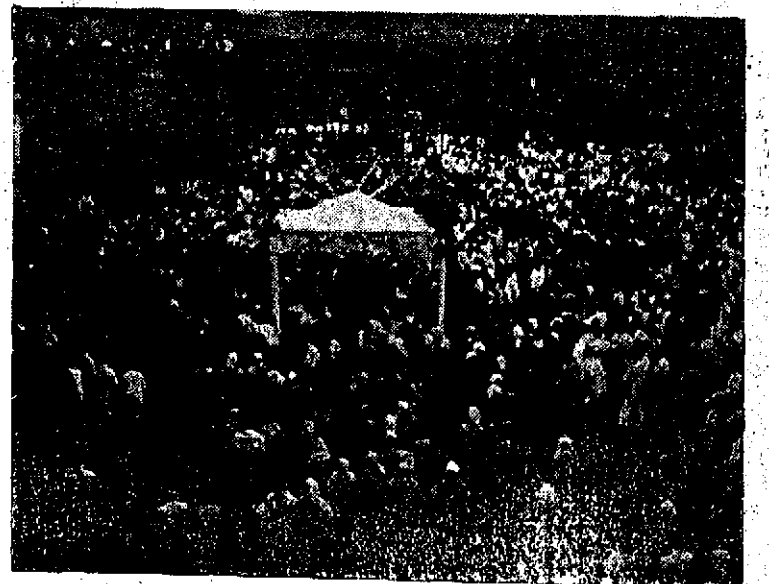
TWO ARCHWAYS ON "FIESTA DAY."

At the conclusion of the services, the brass band dispensed some more of its choicest and best selections—"Hot Time," "Just One Girl" and "Hail, Hail, the Crown's All Hero," being favorites, guns were fired, fire crackers exploded from the gallery windows, another effort at singing, this time not quite so bad on account of the fatigue overtaking them, and devoutly crossing themselves with saint-like reverence, they leave the portals of Ave Maria, in which they were all christened, where all marriages have been solemnized, and before whose altars the requiem is uttered over the deceased life.

"How pure and holy an atmosphere to leave them in. How much in union with a holy day that you should picture them as quietly strolling along the streets to their homes, there to spend the remainder of the day in thoughtful meditation upon the teachings of Christ, in watching the taper burn before the crucifix—which is contained in every home, however humble. But, however, sacrilegious as it may seem to

duration, Monday was as vociferously begun as the previous day. There were out-door sports of all kinds—throwing of coconuts, containing coins into the water, and watching the little brown 'mustachos' dive after them, swimming contests, boat races, and many other athletic pastimes.

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Taken from top of fort as the procession approached. Many on their knees can be seen. The statue of the "Virgin"—carried from the church—is under canopy, and the "padre" is standing on opposite side. At the left of this picture can be seen the tapers burning. The people marched out, placed their candles, said a prayer, had music (?), and again returned to town.

you, this did not happen. Following them from the church door, the crowd separates at the parochial school, and the women continuing homeward, and the men leisurely strolling into the municipal building where the presidente has his office.

"The band stays below still playing, while the men go above and with a salutation to each other, partake of such refreshments as would not seem to be a part of the Holy Virgin's feast. These things seem incongruous, I know, but you must remember that these are people of the tropics, emotional, volatile, yet withal very sincere. They do mean to do right in all things; they do have a glimpse of higher and better things, but a whiff of fresh, pure air, a few new sounds and new sights, and all these mental decisions are thoughts of a yesterday, and they are eager for the first diversion that happens along.

"The afternoon was whittled away in cock fights. These begin about 1 o'clock each Sunday afternoon, and as the western sky was beginning to put on its glorious tinge of red and crimson, the bells of the church begin to chime the vesper time, we saw the natives returning homeward, carrying either a

maiden, the villain who tried to steal her jewels, and the hero who happened to be there just at the right moment to save her. Of course, there was the irate parent. Finally, they were married, and 'lived happily ever afterwards.' All this lasted until midnight, when I returned tired, but amused, even with these drolleries which were taken so seriously.

Tuesday there were some boat races, and in the afternoon horse racing. The latter served rather to show the skill of the rider than the speed of the horse. They were about 20 beauretifully embroidered and appropriate silk means of gold and silver rings. The riders would start together and each one would attempt to capture one or more of these banners by taking it off the line with a short spear. In addition to this, boxes of cigars and other prizes would be presented by individuals to their favorite riders who were all arrayed in the most gorgeous manner imaginable.

A grand final parade at sunset, a last brilliant illumination, and last night brought to a close the grand feast day of the year, the 'Fiesta of the Immaculate Conception.'

GEORGE GOULD'S LETTER

To Governor Odell of New York Appeals for Half a Million Dollars for the World's Fair.

George J. Gould has written the following letter:

Honorable Benjamin B. Odell, Governor New York State, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:—With my knowledge of the magnificent stretch of country between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains, drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries, I have always been and am now strikingly impressed with the commanding position of the city of St. Louis, the central city of the great Mississippi valley, and I am deeply in sympathy with others in endeavoring to bring up her trade and commerce. A vital factor in the immediate future of the development of this valley, the gates of the Purchase Exposition, the gates of

which will be thrown open in little more than a year, and the plans of which are laid on broad and comprehensive lines.

"The exposition will not benefit St. Louis alone, nor aid only the development of the remarkable aggregation of states between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains, but will assist almost equally in the advancement of all the states in the union and of all interests and industries throughout the country generally.

"These international exhibitions are milestones in the path of progress and civilization, and are so recognized by the great nations and by none more so than our own. It is not necessary to recall to your mind the liberal action of Congress and of the different states in favor of the Columbian exposition of 1893, nor of its and their liberality toward other exhibitions not international in character, but upon a lower plane and within narrower bounds. Congress has, as you know,

made a large appropriation in support of the St. Louis enterprise, this national aid being about the same as that given in the memorable exposition of 1893.

"You doubtless have already inferred from what I have said that I am about to plead for a liberal appropriation by the Empire state for a New York state building and exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The wealth and dignity of New York, sustained and strengthened by the resources of the country at large and depending mainly upon them for the commerce of her great metropolis, fully warrants an appropriation of at least half a million dollars.

"I have been informed that but \$50,000 has been suggested, and it is the mention of this entirely inadequate amount, coupled with the fear that this or a sum not much larger will be appropriated, which leads me to appeal to you as I am doing. I urge as earnestly as I can an

appropriation commensurate with the wealth and greatness of this state, and one that will by its liberality be a lasting assurance of the good will of the Empire state toward her sister states of the Mississippi valley, and more especially Missouri.

"In behalf of the Louisiana Purchase exposition I beg that you will use your influence for an appropriation of not less than \$500,000. Apologizing for intruding on your time, believe me, with much respect, yours sincerely, George J. Gould."

Dr. Mathews' Discoveries.

Dr. Mathews, writing in the March Century of "The Nature of Nerve Force," proposes of the experiments made by Dr. Loeb and himself, says in conclusion: "It will probably be asked what are likely to be the practical results of these conclusions? I think, of course, im-

possible to predict what practical results may follow in the future, but it appears to me probable that the immediate practical consequences will very likely occur in the following directions:

First, the physical explanation thus attained of one of the phenomena of life will, if it proves true, bring us a step nearer the understanding of other life-phenomena, the artificial synthesis of living matter, and the prolongation of life. There is apparently no inherent reason why a man should die, except our ignorance of the conditions governing the reaction going on in his protoplasm.

Second, it looks as if we had at last secured a rational basis of pharmacology. If the poisonous action of salts is due to the electrical charges their particles bear, and we are able to off-

set this action by particles with the opposite charge, there is every reason to believe that the poisonous action of drugs is also caused and may in the same manner be counteracted. The credit for this work should be given to Professor Loeb.

Third, we have at last secured, apparently, a basis for attacking the great problem of fermentation, for the peculiar fermentative or catalytic powers of colloidal solutions are probably in their essence, electrical. A solution means a revolution in some of the great industries of the world, for it will enable us to build up our foodstuffs from the soil, the air, and sunlight, just as plants do. It will put in our hands a power of controlling chemical phenomena the results of which can at present hardly be conceived. In the absence of

experimental data it is impossible to say definitely whether our results will ultimately illuminate the problem of fermentation or not, but they at least suggest a means of attacking this problem, and I think I do not overstate the probable consequences of the solution of this problem.

A LITTLE SONG OF THE DAWN.

Black was the road I came over;
My lashes with tears still are wet.
The shadows at my elbow still laugh as I stumble;
I am weary and heart-sick, and yet
I am fixing my eyes on the east and the dawning
Where my hope and the morning are met.
—Curtis Wager Smith

People of Mississippi
to Purchase Home of
Jefferson Davis.

BEAUVOIR, THE MT. VERNON OF THE SOUTH

To be Made a Refuge
for Aged Confederate
Veterans

It is a matter of no small interest to the people of Mississippi that the home of Jefferson Davis, late president of the Confederate States of America, should have been through the efforts of the members of the family that owned and occupied Beauvoir.

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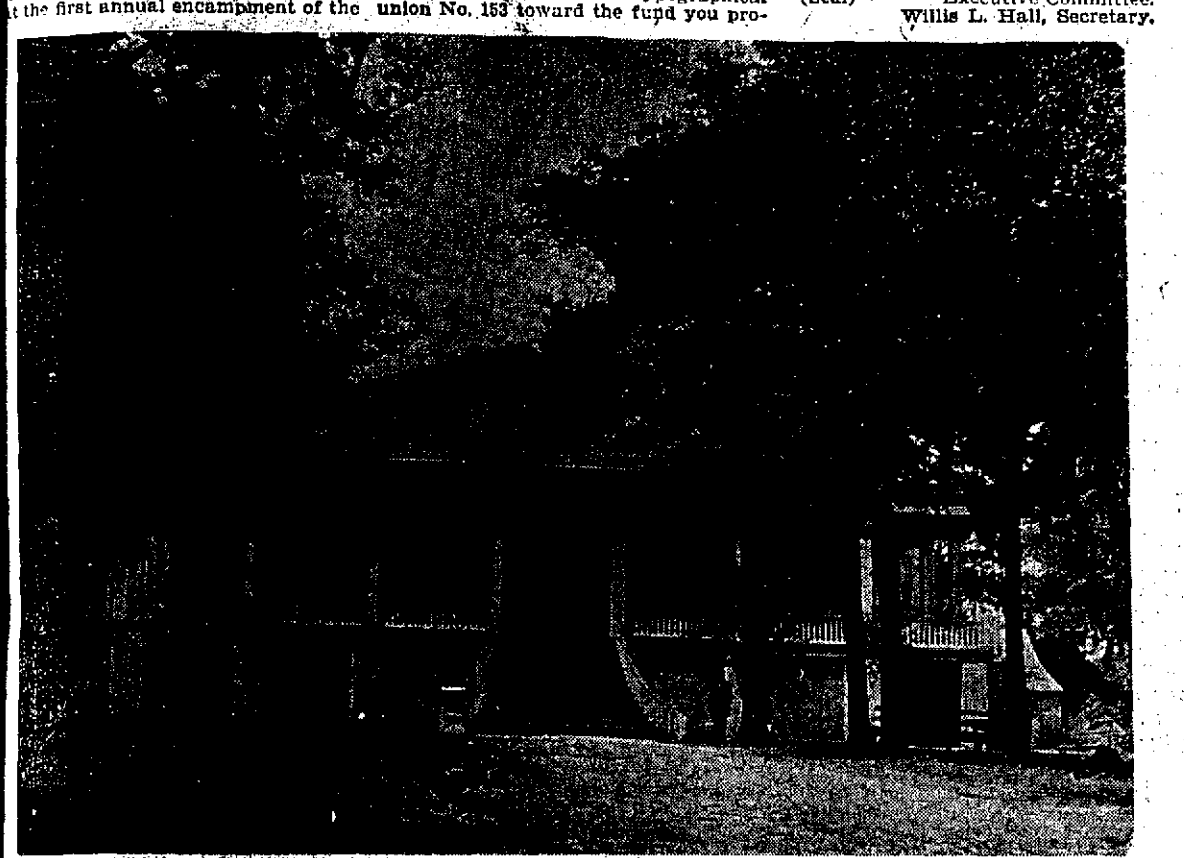
Moreover, we believe that Beauvoir should be put to a better use than as a home for the veterans of the confederacy who are no longer able to care for themselves comfortably.

Respectfully yours,
S. O. Wilson, President,
N. D. Goodwin,
John R. Giles,
T. B. Woods,
Executive Committee,
Willie L. Hall, Secretary.

point oysters, terrapin, and canvas-back duck. If the prince were to conclude from this that these things are the chief staples of food of the country and that our hams are made only for export, he would not lack justification, and in the matter of canvas-back ducks he must have suspected at least that we were experimenting with him to see if a single individual could eat 30 game birds in as many days and survive the ordeal in full enjoyment of his digestive powers.

The Real Way to Teach Good English. Some effort has been made to induct the methods of public school teachers because so many of the children who attend these schools speak such very

ough grounding in the principles of grammar is not proof against the usage which prevails in the after-school environment of the child. Correct phrasing, the proper use of words, the simple construction of a sentence—all these things may be taught and hammered persistently into the head of a pupil, who will immediately lapse into the habit of speech of his father or his mother, of his companions on the street, or of the servants of the household. To correct the evil, one must reach the child's companions, whether the parent, the nurse, or the playmate. The teacher can only admonish the child



BEAUVOIR.

Mississippi division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, held last week, Meridian, Miss., action was taken looking toward the purchase of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, and appropriate the same to the use of the disabled and worn-out confederate soldiers.

pose to raise for the purchase of Beauvoir. "We recall that a daughter of the illustrious president of the confederacy, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, handsomely fitted up a room in our home for disabled and superannuated printers at Colorado Springs in memory of Jefferson Davis, and we take this opportunity to reciprocate in a measure the beautiful recognition of our organization thus made.

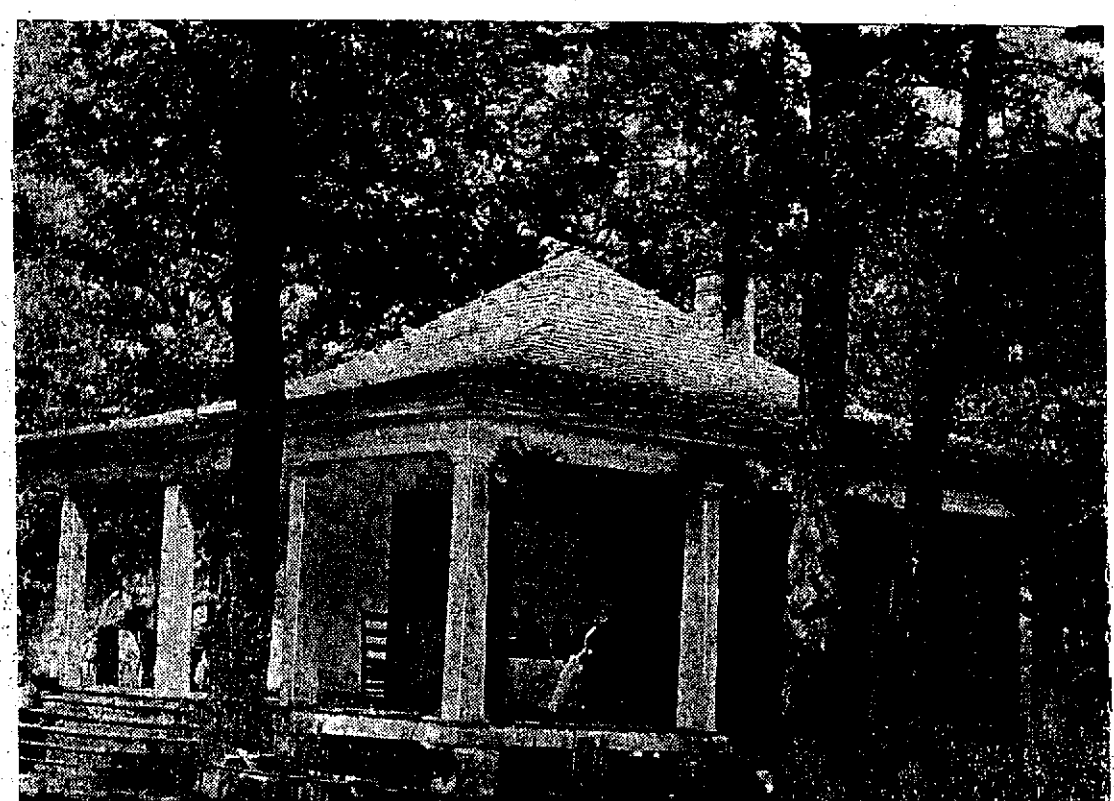
An effort had previously been made to have the legislature of Mississippi purchase Beauvoir, but this was unsuccessful. The necessary amount will be raised by popular subscription, the press of Mississippi being delegated to receive subscriptions from any one who may desire to contribute. The executive committee on purchase of Beauvoir is composed of General Daniel, chairman; T. M. Henry, secretary; G. C. Meyers,

How to Regulate the Trusts. Congressman Littlefield has very decided notions as to the immediate necessity of regulating the trusts, and in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly, which he would do this. Published by one of the chief instrumentalities that he would use. His article is pertinent and suggestive. Another article pregnant with good sense relates to our growing trade with the east, and is the joint contribution of the secretary of the San Francisco committee on trade with Manila, and the president of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, Ralph D. Blumenfeld, tells about England's coronation stage manager, the famous duke of Norfolk, A. J. Kennedy contributes a thrilling story entitled "The Thug," and Albert Hencke tells of the terrible struggle with death on the Valdes glacier, in the wilds of Alaska. The best photograph ever taken of that eminent king of financiers, J. Pierpont Morgan, occupies the first page, and a full page is also devoted to Congressman William H. Moody, the new secretary of the navy. Prince Henry's visit to the leading cities of the United States, the terrible mining disaster at Teulic, Colo.; the beautiful West Indian exposition at Charleston; the terrible floods in the east and the west; the opera and the stage, are all the subjects of illustration. Albert Hencke contributes a full-page drawing depicting the hand-shaking on the road to the Alaska gold fields, and Ch. Weber has a double page on the New York society girl, showing the visit of the manœuvre. In all, it is a number of unusual excellence.

Where Jefferson Davis, who is seen in the picture, wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

one of the mysteries. Why he was not introduced to chicken à la Maryland is a point as full of complexities as a naval controversy, and for what earthly reason it was considered wise to overload his stomach with petits fours and maroons places at every feast to the exclusion of planked shad, sally-lunn, buckwheat cakes, pumpkin pie, and Boston-baked-beans, we shall probably never know. We can understand, in a measure, why it was that the prince was given a special performance of grand opera, which he can get every night of the week at home, rather than that he should have been entertained at Weber & Fields, the like of which he never saw anywhere from Potsdam

bad English. It is held up against the teachers in the English classes that a great number of boys and girls make use of such expressions as "I seen," and "I have went," and "I knowed." There must be some laxity within the power of the instructor to correct, according to the critics, that results in these evils. The assertion is unjust to the teachers, and proves rather not that they do not know their business, but that the critics are unfamiliar with the ways of children. As a matter of fact, in this precise complication we find an illustration of the many perplexities which confront educators who cannot control the environment of the young people entrusted to their care. The most thorough



THE LIBRARY AT BEAUVOIR.

Beauvoir Purchase Resolution. Whereas, The association of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans was founded for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the justice of the cause under the Constitution of the United States, which actuated our oppressed fathers to secede from the federal compact, and to keep alive in memory and story the deeds of valor of their soldiers and their stateless statesmanship; and whereas, the character of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and their illustrious chief and leader, Jefferson Davis, and whereas, No more beautiful or more appropriate memorial is within the reach of our association at the present time than the ownership of and the perpetuation of Beauvoir, the home of the illustrious president of the confederacy, here he spent the last days of his eventful life, as a perpetual hermitage to his memory and an enduring monument to his virtue, therefore, be it Resolved, That this association purchase for such purposes, and for such other purposes as may be deemed wise, the said property known as Beauvoir.

Be it further resolved, That for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money for making such purchase, a committee of six persons from each county within the state of Mississippi, composed of two Sons of Veterans and two Daughters of the Confederacy, and two confederate veterans, be appointed by the commander of this division.

Amendment. Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each brigade be appointed as an executive committee looking to the purchase of Beauvoir, as a soldiers' home as provided in General Cameron's resolution, the division commander to be ex-officio chairman, of said committee, and that all efforts looking to the consummation of said project be under the advice and control of this committee.

Prince Henry's Terrapin Diet. Certain details of the prince's visit viewed in the retrospect do not seem to reflect undue credit upon the discriminating judgment of his entourage. His itinerary and the necessary discomforts thereof were not ours to change, since, like the summer breeze, the prince's goings were of his own listing, but those who looked after the gastronomic side of his highness's American tour appear to have been a singularly fituous lot. A perusal of the menus of the various festivities at which our guest sat him down and ate shows an overwhelming array of blue

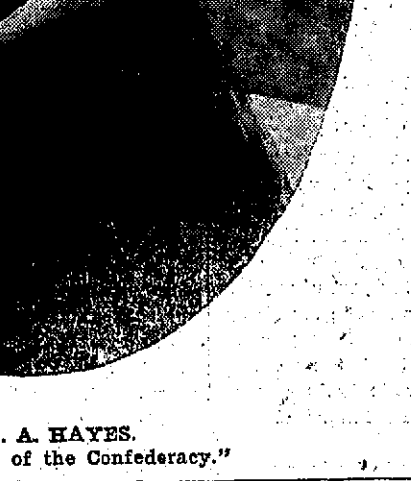
the green trees of the forest, clad in their robes of animal or sheep skins, and bowing their heads to the goddess Eos, the northern edition of Greek goddesses of dawn, Aurora.

But, even those direct ancestors of ours were only keeping up customs which had been perpetuated from the very dawn of history.

Is Forty-Five the Age-Limit for Labor? Is it true that employers of labor are discharging employees who have reached the age of 45, whether they are capable or not? Do they decline to take on new men who have reached this age? At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held a few weeks ago statements were made that these were existing facts. Members present testified that they had been obliged to dye their hair when it turned gray, to cut off their beards which were becoming white, and leave their spectacles at home, in order to look younger than 45, or they could not get a job. The discussion was serious, and some excitement prevailed, so much so that one member sarcastically observed that employers ought to make a law providing for the shooting of all laborers who reached the age of 45. No doubt there is some truth in this. Certain employers may try to get rid of old men and look for the young ones, but it is impossible to change the laws of nature that a man who is worth his pay, whatever that is, can get work in this country, no matter what his age. If he is 45 and incompetent, he cannot keep a job, nor can he at 45. If he is active and intelligent, he will in time get what men of the same activity and intelligence command, no matter what his age. The truth probably is that so many workmen of 45 have lived a hard life and have lost their abilities that they are not worth the money; and employers, seeing the rule, cannot be persuaded to make exceptions. But after all, the labor federation should bear in mind that any resolutions on their part that tend to prescribe whom employers shall employ are, and always will be, unsound, and can only result to their own injury. (Harper's Weekly)

The first contribution to the fund was made by the Meridian Typographical Union, who as soon as the action of the membership had been authorized, contributed \$5 to the amount. In their letter ac-

MRS. J. A. HAYES.
"The Daughter of the Confederacy."



crowd slowly filling out of the church, bearing the bishop on the shoulders of the laity.

OUR OLDEST FEAST. New York, March 19.—Notwithstanding the sumptuousness of the Easter religious celebration, the great spring festival becomes more and more considered the proper time for the display of sartorial novelties by the smart-dressing set.

Flowers and birds formed a great feature of these pagan feasts, for they occurred just at the time when the earth was again carpeted with blossoms and the birds were building their nests in the budding trees. The flowers and eggs became the natural symbols of Easter. Doubtless at these feasts the young bloods and maidens appeared arrayed in the finest skins which the previous year's hunting had yielded, and the beauties of the period adorned their plentiful coiffures with flowers, if their many admirers forgot to turn up the bottoms of their trousers.

Our modern celebration, therefore, while based upon the resurrection of Christ and the interpretation of spiritual immortality derived therefrom, is a continuation of Jewish and pagan festival celebrations. The earliest Christians, being themselves Jews, continued the Paschal celebration with a new significance added, the death of Christ meaning to them the sacrifice of the Paschal lamb, typified in the earlier biblical feast, but whose blood was shed for the benefit of all humanity.

EASTERN EASTER

Service at Church of Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, March 21.—The Christian mind naturally turns at the season of Easter to the places and scenes where the great tragedy of the birth, crucifixion and resurrection of Christ took place.

to restrain the fiery little Arabs, who attempt to rush around the Sepulchre to bring the sacred fire forth.

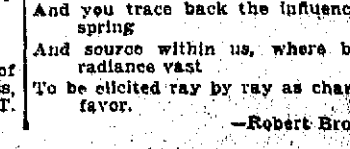
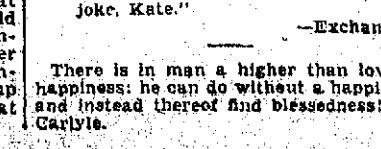
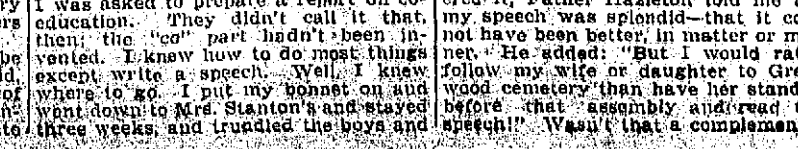
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Supposed to be without, watch in
The demonstrations of a truth, light
And you trace back the influence
spring
And source within us, where be
radiance vast
To be elicited ray by ray as chance
favor.
—Robert Browning



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